

A  
BOOK  
OF  
KNOWLEDGE.

---

With New Additions.

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Composed by *Sam. Strangelopes.*

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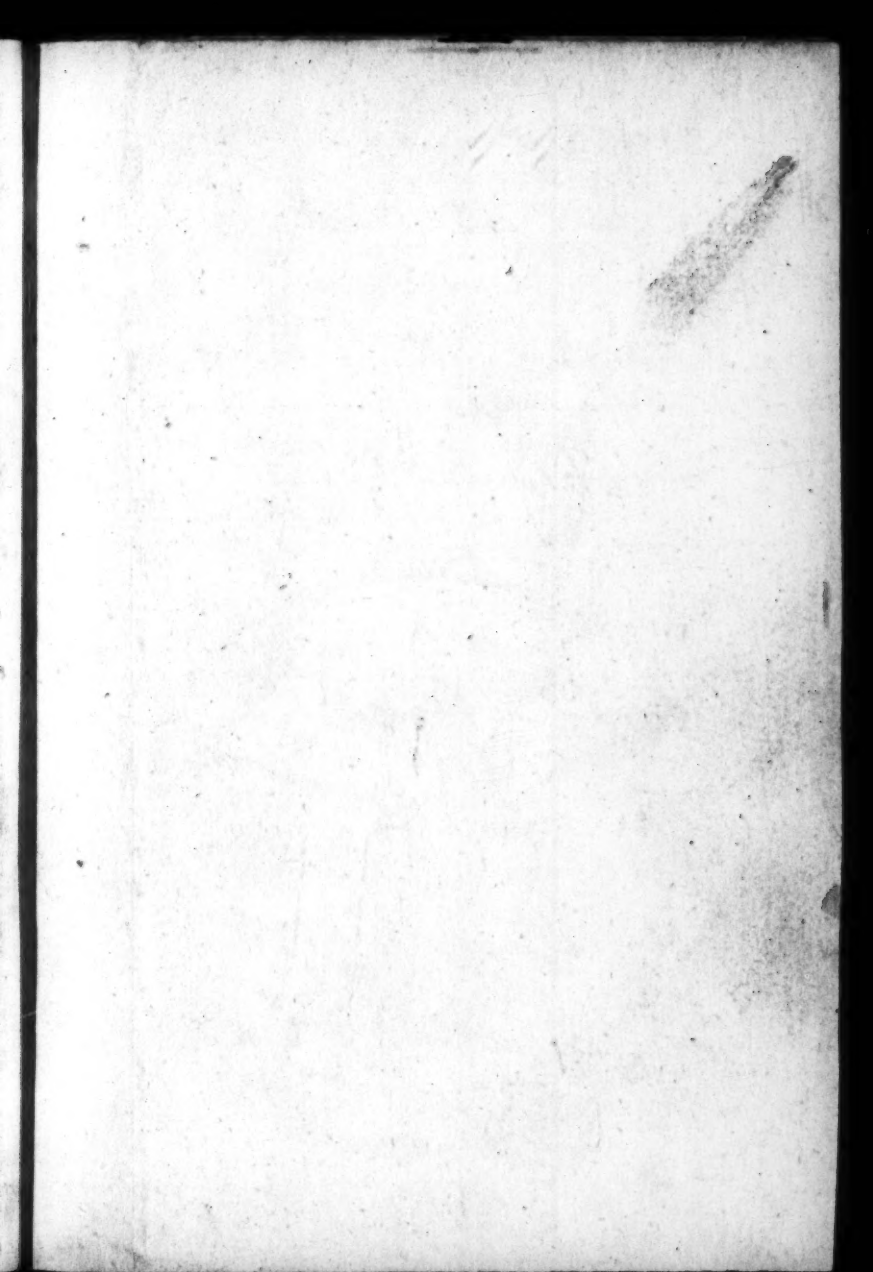






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The uppermost Wheel is good Fortune,  
And the undermost Wheel is bad Fortune.

*Cur.*  
A  
**BOOK**  
OF  
**KNOWLEDGE**

In Four Parts.

**Part First.** Shewing the nature of Astrology, by the Celestial Signs and Planets. Measures of Time. Movable Terms, for 30 Years, &c. Divers things necessary in Trade and Dealing, &c. To know the weather in all Seasons of the year. Good and bad Fortune, as born under the several Signs. The manner of resolving doubtful questions, relating to Love, Business, &c. Moles and marks in the body, their signification. Dreams, their Interpretation.

**Part Second.** The Wheel of Fortune, resolving Questions in Astrology. Fortunate and Unfortunate days throughout the year. To know the changing of the Moon by the Prime Observations on New-years-day.

**Part Third.** A Treatise of Physick, by the Signs and Planets. Observations in Midwifery. Receipts for Curing all Diseases in men, women, and children. The Art of Cookery. The forms of writing Bonds, Bills, &c. Arithmetick in all its parts. Remedies for Diseases in Horses, Cows, Oxen, Hogs, Sheep, &c. A perpetual Almanack for ever. A compleat Tide Table. An Account of all the Market-days, Roads, and Fairs in England and Wales.

**Part Fourth.** The compleat Gardiner, or the Country-man's Guide to good Husbandry.

Composed by *Sam. Strange*.

LONDON, Printed for J. Deacon, at the Angel in Gilt-  
spur-Street, near Newgate; and Eben. Tracy, at the Three  
Bibles on London-Bridge. 1696.







T O

## The Judicious Reader.

**H**AVING perused several small Tracts, and Ingenious Picces, set forth for helps and instructions of young Artists, and finding them very dubious and clouded over with dark expressions, too hard for the Capacities of the unlearned, I thought it very useful to lay down, in an easie method, the first grounds (as an introduction) for that sublime and noble science of Astrology: I shall not at all endeavour, (in my small tract) to plead for or strive to uphold this art and liberal science, either against the pen or tongue of those carping Criticks, which cry down all arts, and endeavour to hoodwink knowledge. Because my short treatise will not allow me to launch into such an unprofitable discourse; therefore I have here bestowed my pains only to collect a short and brief treatise, — Dighful and profitable, which may be well termed the first Rudiments of Astrology, having viewed several books of several Authors, who all have pretended to lay a foundation for the

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meanst

## The Epistle

meanest capacity to build on, building them all meer counterfeits, and not true coyn, not worth the perusing of an ingenious Reader, I thought here to undeceive the simple, and to encourage the industrious to follow the Rule & Method of the antients; first to lay a foundation before I build, and as I find the acceptance this shall have in the world, it will encourage me to proceed, to make known, more of that noble Science which the world is so ignorant of. Indeed I must expect hard censures, from Zoilus & Momus, envying, backbiting persons, who are always carping, and no man can please them, yet if the Judicious do but approve of what I have writ, my desires are fulfilled; I confess, the Language is too mean for thee, abprobation, but considering the design, it being to instruct the ignorant, (which this iron age hath too much prevailed) a pardon may be the easier granted.

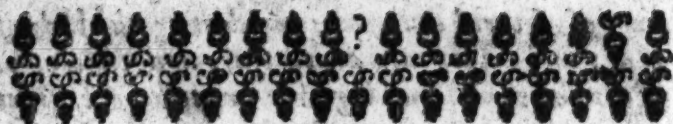
In the first part therefore of this book, I have declared the nature and quality of the Signs & Planets, and their dominion over bodies, the operation and influence upon them, together with a brief explanation of the several terms of this art, and the fortunes if those calculated, by considering the nature of the signs; to which here is added a second, third, and fourth part, containing a short treatise of Physick, in which I shew the rules of Astrology ought to be duly considered, as being the prime foundation whereon the wise Physitian ought to build.

Here are inserted several approved receipts for the

to the Reader.

cure of several distempers incident to the body of man: and I have also added plain and easie rules of Arithmetick, knowing that art to be one great help to the attaining of Astrology; should I insert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of, it would take up too much room. Therefore I refer thee to the following table, or the book it self, wherein thou mayest easily find what thou desirest, and I am confident, if reason rule your actions, (after perusal with serious deliberation) you cannot but find something that will prove both pleasant and profitable; the Anchors used in my book were too large and dubious in every point; therefore here you have the marrow and quintessence, sum, and substance of Astrology, in a few sheets, and the kind acceptance this finds in the world, shall excite me to larger treatises of this kind; and I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my Country, in doing them what good I can: Lest I should digress, and make my gate bigger than my City, I will here conclude, and (only begging your acceptance) then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lost, but shall remain your loving friend,

A 4 Sam. Strangelopes.



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# ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**Here is lately brought from *Chily*, a Province in *America*, a most excellent Natural Balsam, found by several eminent persons, to excel that of *Pern* and *Tolu*, in curing of divers diseases hath given demonstration: 'tis a Remedy that no man under the Sun can compose, being a most Odoriferous and Natural Balsam: It cures most Diseases in humane bodys; particularly helps all pains coming from Cold; chiefly pains in the stomach, want of Appetite: Corroberating and strengthening the whole body: 'tis a wonderful Remedy for all inward sores, bruises, or ulcers of the Lungs, reins, bladder, or womb, &c. it helps shortness of breath, cough, consumption, or wheezings: 'tis good in most diseases of the head, as falling-sickness, apoplexy, palsey, trembling, convulsions, head-ach, and giddiness of the head; and strengthens the brain and nerves: it kills the worms; & helps the stone, and is a good provoker of urin; and brings away the sand and gravel, which oftentimes obstructs the urin: it helps all Fluxes of the belly: and 'tis a wonderful thing for most Diseases of the Ears, especially Deafness. And outwardly apply'd cures all manner of green wounds, Ulcers, and Fistulas: and cures most diseases in women, &c. It is only to be had of *Eben. Tvery*, at the 3 Bibles on *London-Bridge*, at 1s. 6d. the ounce. The bottles are sealed with the Balsam-Tree.



A  
BOOK  
OF  
KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrology.

**A**S for this Art, it is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice; but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most noble and profitabest Arts; studied and practised by mortals; and it is divided into two parts, Astrology and Astronomy, which are both one Art, divided into two parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledge of the heavenly motions; and Astrology consists in the effects and properties of the former motions. I shall therefore begin with the first part of Astrology, and so in due order, lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the description of those born under any of them.

Aries is fiery, hot and dry, having a voice  
luxurious: is a woman, few children, sickly, vi-  
tious, wanting members, very wasteful, and



loving to be commanding, and they are usually  
in their middle age, gross and strong, and  
most commonly ends lean and weak: It be-  
tokens black eye-brows, thick shoulder'd, a  
dark complexion, a swarthy countenance, one  
of a dry body, and of a middle stature.

Taurus, it both commonly speak a man born  
under that sign, one given much to melanco-  
ly, of a cold & dry constitution, luxurious, ha-  
ving a loud voice, yet sickly, much commanding,  
honest, and very religious, very chaste: in wo-  
men, it represents one stout, but of a strong,  
well-set





wel-set stature, and to have a high fore-head, wide nostrills, great mouth, a short & fat neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, very slow to anger, but if once angered, hardly ever after friends.

Gemini, is hot and moist, sanguine complexion, of a very fair, pleasant, and sweet behaviour, in young years lean and weak, ending gross and strong; it represents one of a tall, straight, and wel-set body, brown hair, bright and quick eyes, long arms, hands, and legs, a very large breast, well fraught with wisdom and learning, and accompanied with a good speech, and excellent language, and profitable discourse.



Cancer, is a watry sign, which cauſeth thoſe  
born under it, to be cold and moiſt, and ſleg.





# of Knowledge.

matick, something sickly: if a woman, she shall have many children, it represents commonly, one of a low stature, tigger in the upper parts than the lower, a round visage, lean and spare, a great belly, but blackish hair.

Leo, is fiery hot and dry, and those boyn under it, are usually very cholericke, high voice, barren, very strong, and exceeding bitious,



wrathful commanding, exceeding cunning, but honest: if a woman, religious and chaste, one of a middle stature, lusty body, great head and eyes, very courageous, broad-shouldered, a yellowish or flaxen hair, a person of a generous disposition.

Virgo is cold and dry, melancholy, very fast, but very civil, and sharp, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark



complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour, and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra is airy, hot and moist. of a sanguine complexion, loud voice: if women see children, fast, obedient, of a good proportion, a well framed body, very straight, a round visage, well favoured, light brown hair, very cheerful, and well spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to caltness and tenderness.

Scorpio



Scorpio, is a watery, cold, and moist sign,  
 Negmatick, sickly, rufous, obnoxious, indiffe-



rent fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it represents one of a short stature, the body tall, and pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and solid complexion and countenance, a short neck, men much reserved, in thoughts, words, and actions, very false and deceitful.

Sagittarius, is hot, dry and choleick, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other bestial, a loud voice; if women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but cruel.



ing crafty and obedient; it represents a well-proportioned body, strongly compacted, of stature tall, a hard-laboured visage, brown hair, which

which will be almost all off before forty years of age.

Capricornus, is earthy, cold and dry, melancholly, sharp and cruel : if women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vicious, crook-



ed of body, seldome fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry and lean, the face also lean and thin, much hair, and that black, the colour wan and pale, small breast, and a long neck, a disproportioned body, and very hard-shouled.

Aquarius, is hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, a high voice, sturty conditioned, be-



ry loving and lovely: If women, few children, but very fair, obedient, sweet-behaviour'd, religious and honest, chaste, yet pleasant, one of a well shapen body, a middle stature, a fair visage and complexion, a bright hair, a clear and asinable colour, a handsome body, lovely and vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces, is cold, watery and moist, pblegmatick, bitious and foul, of a deformed and crooked body, wanting members, meanly fair, obedient, of body diversely proportioned, also one of a short stature, ill composed in body & mind, a great face, a pale wan complexion, thick shouldred, fat and plump in body, short neck'd, and

slooping





stooping in body and shoulders. Thus in short  
 I have given you the nature of the twelve  
 Signs, with a description of those born under  
 them; the observing of which will prove very  
 helpful in all the Rules of Judicial Astro-  
 logy.

The natures and qualities of the seven  
 Planets are these.

♄ Saturn, is cold, and dry, and melancholick,  
 an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life  
 of man, Masculine, evil, and the greatest mis-  
 fortune to man in the world.

♃ Jupiter,



2 Jupiter, is hot, and moist, sanguine, a  
friend and preserver of life and nature of man,



mascul



masculine of the day, & is termed the greatest fortune, & the best chance, that can befall man.

♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot and dry; very choleric and masculine of the night; evil and



the less misfortune, and not so ominous as the Superiour Planet Saturn.

☉ Sol, is moderately hot and dry, and the most temperate Planet, masculine of the day, fortunate by aspect, but unfortunate by Corporal conjunction, above measure.

♀ Venus



♀ Venus, is cold and moist, very temperate,  
phlegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very



good nature, and little omniuous, and it is accounted the lesser fortune.

¶ Mercury, in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with evil.



oil; with the masculine he is masculine, and with the feminine he is feminine; but with hot, according to the Planets to which he is adjoined, but out of his own nature cold and dry.

¶ Luna, is likewise cold, and moist and albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more; but changeth her nature and qualities, according to the quarters, like as the Sun doth thro' the Signs: she is also feminine of the night, & phlegmatick, & sendeth to us the vertue & impression of all other Planets. The



The Head of the Dragon, is in all points  
like to Mercury, god with god Planets, and



evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupiter, and Venus.

The Dragons Tail, is contrary to the head, for he is evil with good, and good with evil, he is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief I have given you the natures of the Planets, which is of excellent use to all those, who would know any part of Astrology.

### The measure of time.

**T**his measure ariseth from minutes, of which 60 make an hour, 24 hours a natural day, 7 days a week, 4 weeks a month, 12 of which make a year, though it is divided into 12 Equal Callender Months, though varying in the number of their days, according to these Verses.

30 Days has Fruit-bearing September,  
Wet April, dry June, and cold November,  
And February twenty eight alone,  
Unless Leap-Year does add unto it one,  
The other months have 30 days and one.

Leap-Year is every four years, and consists of 366 Days, when the other are only 365. The year is likewise divided into 4 quarters, as the Feast of the Annuntiation of the Virgin Mary, called Lady-Day, being the 25th. of March.

March. St. John Baptist, the 24th. of June.  
 of Midsummer-day. St. Michael the Arch-  
 Angel, of Michaelmas-Day, September 29th.  
 The Feast of Christ's Nativity, of Christmas-  
 day, on the 25th. of December. But by rea-  
 son some days there are that change their time  
 of date, according to the changing of the Moon  
 falling higher or lower; As Shrove-Sunday,  
 Easter-day, Ascension-day, Whitsunday; I  
 shall give you a Table of them for 8 years to  
 come, whereby you may readily find them out  
 in any of those years.

Year.	Shrove- Sunday.	Easter- Day.	Ascension- Day.	Whit- sunday.
1695.	Febr. 3.	March 24	May 2	May 12
1696.	Feb. 23	April 12	May 21	May 31
1697.	Feb. 14	April 4	May 13	May 23
1698.	March 6	April 2	June 2	June 12
1699.	Feb. 19	April 9	May 18	May 28
1700.	Feb. 11	March 13	May 9	May 19
1701.	Mar. 2	April 20	May 29	June 8
1702.	Feb. 15	April 5	May 11	May 24
1703.	Feb. 7	March 28	May 6	May 16



Directions to know when the two movable Terms begin and end for 8 Years.

Year	Easter Term		Trinity Term	
	Beigns	Ends	Begins	Ends.
1695	April 10	May 6	May 24	June 12
1696	April 29	May 25	June 12	July 1
1697	April 21	May 17	June 4	June 23
1698	May 11	June 6	June 24	July 13
1699	April 26	May 22	June 9	June 28
1700	April 17	May 13	May 31	June 19
1701	May 7	June 2	June 20	July 9
1702	April 22	May 18	June 5	June 24

To know when the 4 Terms begin and end for ever, with their returns, and opening the Exchequer.

Hillary Term always begins the 23 of January, and ends the 12. or 13. of February, having four Returns.

Easter Term is movable, yet always begins 17 days after Easter, and ends the Monday after Ascension-day, and has five returns.

Trinity Term is movable, and begins the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight ensuing, having four Returns.



Michaelmas Term always begins the 23. of October, and ends the 28. of November, and has six Returns.

The Exchequer opens 8 days before every Term, but Trinity, and then but 4 days.

How to know good money from bad.

**I**f the piece be smooth and worn, hold the flat side of it uppermost, something assaunt to the light, keeping the edge to your eye; and if it be Brass or Copper, it will at the first look yellow, the other black to the hyle or face side; and if it be mixed mettles, it will look of divers colours; if it be plated with a gob of Copper in the middle, throw it hard on the edge, on any pavement, and the casing, or overlaying, will yield and start out, if not burst in sunder and discover the defraud.

If the Letters be mack'd, or the old Coyne half sharp barg, or feels rough, it is counterfeit.

If money, either new or old, sound hollow in the fall, it is plated; or if flattish, then it is gross metal. Gold, besides its weight, or the touchstone, is best discovered by the fire, for that which is adulterated will turn black or bluish.

Many Useful Things to be known by  
such as Deal, or Trade, &c.

---

Loss or Gain, in Buying or Selling, how to  
know by Examples and Rules.

**S**uppose a Mercer buys 436 yards of Silks,  
at 8 s. the yard; and sells it again for  
10 s. 4. d. Answer, he gets by it 39 l. 9 s.  
4 d. as it plainly appears; if you find out by  
the Rule of Three, or Practice, how much the  
Silk cost him, at 8 s. 6 d. per yard, (viz.  
185 l. 6 s.) then by the same Rule, find out  
how much he sold it for, viz. 225 l. 5 s. 4 d.  
then subtract 185 l. 6 s. from 225 l. 5 s. 4 d.  
and there remains 39 l. 9 s. 4 d. gain. And  
by this Rule you may compute a greater or  
lesser quantity; as also by deducting what is  
lost as well as gained.

Rules of Barter in Trade, to prevent being  
over-reached.

**T**his is a Rule among Merchants, and  
other Traders, which, in the Exchange  
of one Commodity for another, informs them  
in such a manner to proportion their Rates, as  
that neither may sustain Loss. C 3 For

For suppose G and B being Dealers, G has 13 C. 3 quarters and 14 l. of Ginger, at 2 l. 16 s. per Cent. and B has Sugar at 9 d. per l. how much Sugar must B give G for his Ginger?

To this I answer 9 C. 1 quarter, and for the easy finding out this way, in greater or lesser quantities, find by the Rule of Three how much the Ginger is worth, saying, if 1 C. cost 2 l. 16 s. what will 13 C. 3 quarters and 14 l. cost. Answer, 38 l. 17 s. Secondly by the Rule of Three, say, if 9 d. buy 1 l. of Sugar, how much will 38 l. 17 s. buy? answer 9.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . and so much Sugar must be delivered for 13 C. 3 qrs. and 14 l. of Ginger; and so you may proportion Foods of different values, & bring them to a bearing of what sort soever they may be.

Goods considered in weight and number, as they are usually sold, &c.

**T**HE Tun is 2000 weight in all things but Lead, and that allows but 19 and a half to the Tun of Hodder; 112 l. being allowed to the hundred in most things, however in Allom, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper and Sugar, there is accounted but 108 l. the other allowed for waste or dyngness.

Essex

Essex Cheese and Butter are weighed by the half Stone or Clove, being 8 l. and 32 of them make a weigh, or 256 l. Wool is sold by the Clove, allowing but 7 l. to the Clove, 14 l. to the Stone, 28 to the Tod, 182 l. to the weigh, 364 l. to the Sack, and 4368 l. to the Last; a Faggot of Steel is 120 l. a Burthen of Gad Steel 180 l. 56 l. of Butter, or 60 l. of Soap, make the Firkin; and note, though the Stone for many things is allowed 14 l. yet for flesh it is no more than 8.

Measures of divers kinds, whereby Goods are Sold, &c.

**A** Le Measure, allows but 32 Gallons to the Barrel, which is accounted thus, 4 Firkings, 2 Kilderkings, 64 Bottles, 128 Quarts, 256 Pints. Measures of Butter, Fish, Soap, &c. are made after this measure. Beer-Measure is 36 Gallons to the Barrel. In Wine-Measure a Hoghead is 63 gallons, the Pipe or Butt, 2 Hogheads, or 126 Gallons; the Tun is 2 Pipes or Butts, or 252 Gallons, the Tierce is 48 Gallons.

In Dry-measure 2 Pints is a Quart, 2 Quarts a Bottle, 2 Bottles a Gallon, 2 Gallons a Peck, 4 Pecks a Bushel, 8 Bushels a Quarter, 5 Bushels a Wey, and 2 Weys is a

**Walt.** Note, that a Bushel of Salt-water measure should be 5 Pecks.

Long-measure is thus, 3 Barley-Corns taken out of the middle of the Ear, makes an Inch, 12 of which are a Foot, 3 Feet a Yard, 5 Yards and a half is a Pole, 4 Pole a Furlong, 8 furlongs a Mile, 4 square Roods is an Acre of Land, and 640 square Acres is a square Mile; a Cord of Wood is 4 foot over, 4 deep, and 8 in length; a Stack of Wood is 3 foot over, 3 deep, and 12 foot long; 5 foot of Timber makes a Load; a Cubick-foot containing 1728 Cubick Inches; a Cubick Yard is 27 foot.

How to know the Weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon.

**B**E sure to observe always three Days before the Moon be at full, whether she shine bright, and that the clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element; if not, then thou mayest judge that it will be very fair; but if the Moon be dark, and clouds encompassing her about, then know that it will rain much before four Days.

When fogs and mists do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens that in short time we shall have cold Winterly weather: A Rain-  
how

how is always a sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the Weather, I come to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year depends upon the four Quarters, namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

#### Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins the Tenth Day of March, at that time the Sun enters the first scutple of Aries, and continueth till the Sun hath past the Crab, which is about the eleventh or twelfth of June; this quarter usually is hot and moist, but very unconstant in either.

#### Secondly Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the ☉ Suns entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack Circle, comprehending three Signs in his progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry.

#### Thirdly, Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and last so long the



the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarie: The nature of this Quarter is Cold and Dry.

Fourthly, Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs thorow the last three signs, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost & snow.

Of the VVinds.

Experience teacheth us, that the Winds do change and alter the Airc constitution: By Ancient Astrologers and Astronomers; the Wind is thus described (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the Air by the power of the Sun, and by reason of its weight, it is driven down, & side-long carreyed about the Earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South; there are also other winds, as South-east, and South-west, North-east, and North-west: North-winds, though they be cold & dry, yet they are usually whollome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South-winds do much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the Earth; they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, Fruits, and living Crea-



Creatures ; this Wind is hot and moist, it  
 causeth a dark and cloudy air, & is most times  
 accompanied with rain, it stirs up many disea-  
 ses through continuance, as Feavors, and o-  
 ther contagious griefs, which are hurtful to  
 humane bodies : West winds are cherishing  
 blasts, it is moist, temperate, and watery,  
 stirring up rain and thunder : The East-wind  
 is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and  
 sometimes fiery and cholericke ; it's pure, plea-  
 sant, and wholesome, because it is contrary to  
 all infection, and both preserve the body sound :  
 This wind for the most part begins to blow at  
 Sun rise and ceaseth at Sun set. As for the  
 other winds they partake of the nature of  
 these, as they more or less encline to the quar-  
 ters.

The good or ill fortune of those born under  
*Aries.*

**H**is fortune shall be exceeding good fortune  
 in all kind of Merchandize, and shall at-  
 tain to a very competent estate by his wife, he  
 shall be a great traveller, forsaking Country  
 and kinsfolks at twenty four years of age, he  
 shall attain to great riches at forty years of  
 Age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all  
 that know him, his children shall be very for-  
 tunate and noble, and shall acquire a good re-  
 port

port and great honoz, from the King, Prince, & Nobles of the nation; where they are born : If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry and wise ; she shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong childzen.

The good or ill fortune of those born under  
*Taurus.*

He shall be covetous, and rather enclining to bad fortune than good ; the first part of his life shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight years of his age, and about that time much sickness : If a woman, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many children : He shall be very forward to Travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his death, attain to great riches by the death of some of his friends : Let him beware to undertake any affair or employment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the Female born under Taurus, she shall have at least three husbands, and by them very fortunate in children.

The good or ill fortune of those born under  
*Gemini.*

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious, very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, he shall come of honourable Parents,

Parents, and have no Brother but himself, therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth by his vicious life, and undecent behaviour: he shall be often sick, and be in danger of death at nine years old, and at twenty years, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some Disease in his Throat: Now for the female she shall be very wise and ingenuous, but the man that enjoys her, shall go through many broils for her; she shall be fair, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many Diseases in her body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age.

The good or ill fortune of those born under  
*Cancer.*

He shall be very Cholerick, a great decider and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years two months beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority in the City, Town or Country where he lives; he shall be very fortunate for riches.

The good and evil fortune of those born under  
*Leo.*

He shall be big of stature, and lecherous; he shall have two sore fits of sickness; he shall be very near death with the small Pox about twenty three years old, and very sorely afflicted about the forty fifth year of his age; if he escape both these, it's probable he may live till ninety one or ninety two: he shall not dye at home; he shall be a man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do justice upon offenders: If a woman she shall be learned and chaste; she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour.

The good and ill fortune of those born under  
*Virgo.*

He shall have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder; he shall have two fits of sickness, the one at fifteen years of age, the other about threescore; he may attain to threescore and eight years; and shall bear his age very well, not looking old; he shall have two wives, by whom he shall get a great estate, and he shall be very rich and honourable. Now concerning the Female, she shall be married about sixteen years of age; but shall not love her Husband; she shall bury him quickly and marry  
and.

another, and have very beautiful children by him.

The good and ill fortunes of those born under  
*Libra.*

He shall have a mark near his shoulder ; he shall be very Letcherous ; a great Lover of women ; he shall be a great traveller ; he shall endure great pain in his Limbs and Joints, and have several sicknesses, the first about the fourteenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shall live till fourscore and ten. The Female she shall be very fair and beautiful ; she shall endure great pain she shall be dangerously sick in her Infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live till she be threescore.

The good and ill fortunes of those persons born under *Scorpio.*

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great pains and four dangerous sicknesses, during his life, the first at sixteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall dye at sixty seven of a sickness. He shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his days : he shall be unfortunate about forty years old in all his undertakings, and shall dye very poor and needy : If a Female she will be of light behaviour, and abuse her husbands bed.

The

The good and ill fortunes of those born under  
*Sagittarius.*

He shall be wrathful and angry, but soon appeased; he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled sore with the Wind-Chollick, and have several sicknesses; the first about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about fifty or upward, which if he escape he may probably live till eighty years old, he shall be very prosperous. As for the Female she shall be wicked, and given to study Witch-craft; and sometimes she shall be very curst and audacious, have many children.

The good and evil fortune of those born under  
*Capricornus.*

He shall be contentious, and a lover of discord; very proud by nature; high and commanding, despising all men, and counting them below his worth; very Lecherous, following common Harlots, much given to Drunkennes, he shall have several sicknesses, as about twelve years old & twenty one, & thirty four years old, and many more, which if he escape, he shall live till threescore. Now for the Female, she shall be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain to great riches and honor, and if she escape a sickness she shall have in her youth, she may live till between forty and fifty.

The



The good and evil fortune of those born under  
*Aquarius.*

He shall be much addicted to wine and women, and a lover of mirth and jovial feasts, he shall be much addicted to be mad, at the spring and fall of the leaf; he shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him; he shall gain much wealth, and enjoy his wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her. The female of Aquarian shall be very tender and delicate, and true and faithful, a virtuous wife in every respect; she shall have sore eyes about eight or nine years old, she shall have a sore sickness; she shall have many children, marry about fifteen years old.

The good and bad fortune of those born under  
*Pisces.*

He shall have many notable marks upon his body, and shall be much subject to a pain in the head, he shall not have any memorable sickness till he be threescore and eight, of which he shall dye, he shall have three wives, he shall be very rich and enjoy many possessions and Lands, he shall be put into publick employment, and manage all his enemies, they shall never hurt him. As for the female born under this sign, she shall be married while young, and have many hopeful children: before thirty years she shall meet with many difficulties, and troubles and dangers.



A Discovery of Marriages, or in what year of Age the Party will marry.

**O**bserve in this case, the distance betwixt the root of the little finger of your hand, and the end of the table line, upon the mount of Mercury, measuring from the root of the finger to the middle of the mount, or ball, underneath it, and in so measuring account 30 years, and from thence to the table line the like quantity, so begin at the root according to the proportion, counting half of the first half, which amounts to sixteen. and proportion it by degrees to 17, 18, and 20, till you bring it to 30, observing what year, as to this proportion, touches the first line, and at that number of years, according to the division of the proportion, the party, Male or Female, shall after his or her condition.

Also the fairness and largeness must be considered as to happy marriages, and if more lines appear, measure them by proportion, from 30, 35, to 50, and all the years between, and according to a due proportion.

A second, or third marriage, if it be designed, is to be noted according to the proportion and mensuration, answering to Marriage, or

Marriages, according to the division and course of time.

To know your Fortune, or Misfortune, in this case; note where the lines are fair, as also the usual Characters, or Paralels, Crosses, Stars, Scales, Branches, and Squares, these depending on Jupiter, presage much good luck.

But if the lines be broken, abrupt, or like grates, or chequers, the character of Saturn, the resemblance of hair, the mounts crook, or wrinkled, then bad fortune.

The manner of resolving Doubtful Questions, relating to Friends absent, Marriages, places of Abode, Health, Prosperity or Adversity, Love or Business, &c.

I N this observe the Question, and the time wherein it is demanded, consider the Planet that is Lord of the Ascendant, & the Sign that is posited, then take the dimensions, & erect the Scheme, in which, by comparing and making exact Paralels and divisions of the figures, by which means the Pathway being brought within view, you may understand how the Planet, that ruled in that, is disposed to order its influence in a secondary cause, and from thence draw your Conjecture, and make your solution,

as suppose the question be, whether you shall marry the party desired? If Venus, a Planet properly influencing affairs of love, be in the seventh House, which is that of marriage, or the third Angular House, this affair begun at that time will be prosperous.

If any Person make a Voyage when the Moon is in the fifth House, success attends it; but if Mars be there, he is in danger to be lost, or impoverished by roynes and thieves. If one sickens when Saturn, or the Moon, is in the eighth House, (termed the House of Death) they will hardly recover. If you Contract Friendship, the Moon being in the third house, it will prove lasting and prosperous. Business undertaken when Jupiter, or the Moon, is in the first House, proves fortunate. If Jupiter be Lord of the Nativity in that House, honours and great preferments are promised. The Moon in the fourth House promises riches. If a woman conceive when Venus is in the fifth House, the Child will be Male; but in the sixth a Female.

Astrological Judgments upon several parts of mans body, with the natures and qualities of every of them.

### First of the Head.

**T**his being the most publick part of Mans body, and according to the frame and bigness, is to be adjudged either good or bad: Know then; that a great head is seldom or never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of apprehension; a very little head, of the least size of all, usually retains but a little wit; but a head of a middle size is most commonly most witty; a long head betokeneth folly; a great head, and small members, do always produce much indiscretion in the man or woman.

### Judgment upon the hair.

A thick hair bespeaks an humble heart, much inclining to cold; if the hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the head or other part of the body, it shewes a very great fearfulness in that man; if the hair be curled and thick, it shewes that man to be of a hot complexion; thin hair, shewes the man to be of a cold constitution.

### Of the Eyes.

There are several colours of the Eyes, and  
D 3
several

several foymes, round eyes and rowling, shew much vice and corrupt manners; great Eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the fountain; smiling twinkling eyes, betoken a merry life; hollow eyes cometh of dryness; red Eyes signify Anger and Wrath: blackish eyes have a sharp and piercing understanding; little eyes betoken thincrounsness of spirit; shining eyes shew much rashness, if they be mean not too big nor too little, it signifies Justice and Equity.

#### Of the Face.

A fat face betokens a liar, and Debaucher, and foolish, a round face, signifies folly, a great face to be dull and slow about any business: A face well proportioned of colours and bigness, shews a commendable life. A long lean face to be spiteful and envious, a countenance cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not to be trusted.

#### Of the Voice.

A grave and slow Voice, betokens strength of body and mind, of a quiet and meek spirit; men of a gross very big and hoarse voice, shews to be insidious and wicked, a small shrill voice to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be provoked, a weak voice, shews want of courage and spirit.

Of

## Of the Breast.

A breast without hair, to be unshamefast, the paps hanging down betoken weakness, a broad big breast, to be strong and courageous, a breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weakness, and Imbecillity of nature and body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrology, directs you for the cure of the Distempers of any of these parts of the body.

## Of Earthquakes, and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly, causeth a great shaking or Earthquake.

## Of Thunder and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud, now these two contraries thus included together, beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Vessel wherein it is pent up, the violent rushing whereof makes a noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire Lightning, being both broke forth at one instant, though the Lightning appear first in regard of the quickness of the eye, the other taking a longer time to come to the ear.

Of



## Of the four Elements.

- 1 The Element of Fire, next the Moon,  
and so downward.
- 2 The Element of Air.
- 3 The Element of Water.
- 4 The Element of Earth.

## Of the four Complexions.

The Cholerick, hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, irascible, hasty, brainless, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtil where he applyeth his wit.

The Sanguine, hath nature of Air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy, and gracious, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of Water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepy, ingenious, commonly he spitteeth when he is moved.

The Melancholly, hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a back-biter, malicious and slow.



The serious Judgment of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles or black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of man, from the head to the foot.

A man with a mole on the forehead, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his wife; to be wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A man having a mole, or black spot on his eye-brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful days, but in the end shall marry a vertuous rich wife: If a woman, she shall enjoy a good, pleasant, comely, personable man.

A man having a Mole on his nose, he is of a ruddy complexion, Loving pleasure more than profit: The woman also the same fortune.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth foretel, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavors, he shall gain money and friends too, so saith Plato: the woman shall be very wise and rich and increase in dignities.

A Mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in actions, honour amongst men, though it may be through envy, suffer some disgrace: if a Woman, of a weak constitution, apt to believe Lies, and ill Reports of her Husband.

A Mole on the shoulder of a man, promisetroubles & sorrows, and an unfortunate end. A woman having a Mole on the same place, it betokeneth much outward happiness, she shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods and chattels abounding.

A Mole on the hand, or wrist, of a man or woman, doth speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter days; beginning their days in Joy, but ending their days in Poverty, increasing in children.

A mole on the breast, near the heart of the man or woman, denotes much malice, impiety, hatred, and other vices.

A Mole on the belly, denotes whoredome, luxury, and gluttony.

A man having a Mole on the knee, shall be happy in his choice of a virtuous, rich, and comely Wife: a woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a virtuous carriage, very fruitful in bearing.

A man having a mole on the ancle, it bespeaks him to take on him the womans part of an

an hen huswife ; if a woman, that she shall wear the breeches.

A mole having a mole on the foot, denotes very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his old age : the woman shall also be very fortunate and happy all her days.

A mole on the fall of the thumb, on the right hand, denotes Riches by Industry.

A mole on the nape of the neck, threatens with danger of sudden Death.

A mole under the lower lip, signifies the party much beloved : a mole on the left side threatens women with pain in Child-bearing.

A mole on the left angle, denotes the party will be a great traveller.

A mole on the right temple, declares one to be wise and cautious in affairs : a mole on the chin, denotes the party to be very amorous.

A mole on the Keins of the back, denotes much weakness and Sickness.

A mole on the eye-lid, on the right side, denotes the party will be very rich, and much beloved of women.

Dreams, and their Interpretations, as they  
tend to good or bad luck.

**T**O Dream you ride a mad Horse, that is  
like to break your neck, denotes you will  
have a wife you can never tame, by whom you  
will suffer much mischief.

To dream you swim, signifies some advan-  
tage will come to you, by water, or sea affairs.

To dream you enjoy a fair woman, is a sign  
there is a female in love with you, you know  
not of.

To dream you see Wild-Geese flying over  
your head, denotes you shall unexpectedly be  
called to preferment.

To dream you are in a spacious House, cu-  
riously furnished, denotes you shall be advanced  
by the labour of great ones.

To dream of Jewels, promises you riches  
by marriage.

To dream of fire, denotes anger & quarrels.

To dream you fly signifies some hasty news.

To dream a man puts a ring on a womans  
finger, and lets it remain there, is a sign  
of marriage.

To dream of musick, or the singing of birds,  
promises Joy.

To dream a friend is dead, and you comforte

with

with his Ghost, is a sign he is well, but will not live long.

If you dream you find treasure, is a sign of disappointment in love or business; but to dream any one gives or pays you money, is a sign of good luck.

To dream you hear bells ring, proceeds some melancholly news, or unhappy marriage.

To dream you are sailing in a ship, denotes you will go to some foreign land.

To dream of Serpents, or furious Beasts, denotes danger from publick or private Enemies.

To dream you are at a great Feast, and cannot eat, denotes sickness.

To dream a woman is killed by a woman, denotes Cerslity.

To dream you are engaged, and overcome your Enemy, denotes you shall overcome in some suit of Law, or other matter.

To dream you are in a Chamber full of burning bright Candles, denotes a fortune by the death of friends.

To dream the house falls wherein you are, denotes sickness; but if you fancy you wind your self out of the ruins, it speaks recovery.

To run violently down a hill, against your mind, denotes Loss and Disappointment, if not Ruine.

To dream of the eating of Hens, signifies  
Fruitfulness.

To dream you discourse kindly with the par-  
ty you love, betokens a lasting Friendship or  
Marriage.

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A Wheel of Fortune, Composed first by  
*Rufus Aemius.*

Containing the Resolution of all manner of  
Questions, both for Delight and Satisfa-  
ction of the Reader.

The





The uppermost Wheel is good Fortune,  
And the undermost Wheel is bad Fortune.

A Catalogue of the Questions resolved by this  
Wheel of Fortune.

- 1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
- 2 Whether a man shall be rich or poor.
- 3 Whether a man shall enjoy the estate of his  
Father.
- 4 Whether a person shall live long or not.
- 5 If one shall have Children or not.
- 6 If a man or woman shall be healthful or  
sickly.
- 7 If a thing lost shall be found or not.
- 8 If a Ship shall come home safe or not.
- 9 If a promise made shall be performed.
- 10 If a sick Party shall live or dye.
- 11 Whether it be good time to marry or  
not.
- 12 If the woman you would marry be rich  
or not.
- 13 Whether a Wench be a maid or not.
- 14 Whether a man shall dye a good death or  
not.
- 15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
- 16 Whether a woman be honest to her hus-  
band or not.
- 17 Whether the thief shall be taken or not.
- 18 If the toad shall blow fair or not.
- 19 If one shall obtain the preferment he de-  
sires.
- 20 If thy Friend be faithfull or not.

- 21 If one shall get the victory or not.  
 22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires.  
 23 If it be good to take a journey.  
 24 If the Child shall be fortunate or not.  
 25 If the year shall be plentiful or not.  
 26 If it be good to Trade in Merchandize, or not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26 Questions which you would demand, and for the easie understanding of this Figure in every part, you must first of all chuse a number what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, or any or et, more or less, write it down, and write under it at the number of the day, and then take the number you shall find under the first Letter of your Name you were Christened, which you shall find in the following Table, add these three numbers together into one sum, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you find your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shall speed well, but if in the lower part, it shall prove ill.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	HI
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

How to know the ruling planet that any one  
is born under.

First take the Name of the party desiring  
to know this, and then the name of his Father  
and Mother, and write down the numbers you  
find under each Letter of the three names, in  
the foregoing Table, you must take all the  
Letters of the Christian names, and gather all  
those sums together, and then divide it by  
nine, subtract afterwards the product by nine  
as often as you can, and if there remain a unite,  
or four, both signify the Sun, if two or seven,  
both signify the Moon, if three, Jupiter, if five  
Mercury, if six, Venus, if eight, Saturn,  
nine, Mars. This way if you go rightly to  
work, according to the method before you, you  
shall know what you desire.

How

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, take the parties name, and of his Father, and Mother, and then divide the whole collected together by twelve: if there remain 1 it signifies the Lyon, if Jano, 2. if Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn, 4. if Sagittarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus, 6. Taurus, if Palladium, 7. Aries, if Vulcan, 8. Libra, if Mars his 9. Scorpio, if 10. Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phœbus, 12. They represent Gemines.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called.

This is a number of 1, proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called because it was sent in golden Letters, from Alexandria in Egypt into Rome, it is the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the Moon doth make all her sundry motions and changes: to find out the afore-said number add one to the year of our Lord, & divide the same by nineteen, and the remainder is the Golden Number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the Moon between change and change, never passeth thirty days, it is thus found out:

multiply the golden number for the year by a 11. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then divide the product by thirty, and the remainder shall be the Epact, the knowledge of this finds out the age of the Moon, as you may find exactly set down in the third part of this Book.

Of the dignity and dimension of the Planets, and their distance from the Sun, and the length of their courses.

The first Planet above the Sun is Mercury, he performeth his course about the Sun in 88 days; It is from the Sun to the Sphere of Mercury 12055773 Italian miles, his body is less than the Earth 2800 miles.

Next above Mercury is the Glittering Star Venus, who makes her Revolution about the Sun in 224 days; it is from the Sun to Venus 3636104 Italian miles, she is lesser than the Earth 175 miles, she is the biggest Star in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth, which is placed between Mars, and Venus, and accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun in 365 days, 5 h. 49 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to the body of the earth, 31166203 miles, her diurnal motion 59 m. 8 se. is less than the



the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 days, 22 h. 20 m. 44 se. from the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egyptian years, 315 days, 14 h. 30 m. 54 se. From the Sun to Jupiter is 26179152 Italian miles, he is lesser than the earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the System, and slowest in motion, inasmuch as he performs but one revolution about the Sun in 29 Egyptian years, 126 days, 1 h. 58 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to Saturn 47833576 Italian miles, he wheels in a day 35959 m. in an hour 1489, in a minute 25 miles, is twice as big as the Earth.

The Moon is a Secondary Planet, and retains the Earth for her Center, about which she performs her course in 27 days, 7 h. 43 m. it is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 m. she is less than the Sun 15924 times, and less than the Earth 45 times.

## Rules to judge of health and sickness, at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this judgment, have respect to the Cusp of the Ascendant, or the Figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Ascendant of the Figures at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Sun ingresses into Aries, and if these two Ascendants be free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also be free, then it signifies that the party shall be free from infirmities in general, and sicknesses, and shall be very healthful, but if the two Ascendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall be very unhealthful.

## Of Eclipses, and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light, that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the interposition of the body of the Moon, betwixt the Sun and the earth, averting or turning his Beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark

for that time : That of the Moon is by a Di-  
ametrical Interposition of the body of the earth,  
betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and there-  
by deprives her of the borrowed light she re-  
ceives of the Sun, and this is ever upon the  
opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at  
the full of the moon.

An exact judgment of antient Astrologers, of  
the general Accidents in the world, that  
shall happen to men, women, and children,  
by the falling of New-years Day.

### Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-  
years day will fall ; if it fall on a Sunday, a  
pleasant winter ensueth, a natural and kind-  
ly Summer, abundance of fruit, the Harbest  
will be indifferent for weather, but producing  
some winds and rain ; a temperate and seaso-  
nable Spring, it denotes many marriages,  
plenty of wine and hony, the death of young  
men and Cattle, Robberies in most places,  
new Prelates and Kings, cruel wars toward  
the end of the year, or at least much dissention,  
and discord among men.

### Monday.

If it fall on Monday, the Winter will be  
somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer tem-  
perate

peract, no great plenty of fruit, fancies and fables dispersed abigad, many Agues. The death of Kings, Nobles, & great men, in most places marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

## Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy Winter, a wet Summer, a barious Harvest, a moist Spring, Corn and Fruit indifferent, yet Garden herbs shall not flourish, great Akeness amongst men, women, and children, a mortality of Cattel, many men shall dye of the bloody-flux, and every thing save Corn, shall be very dear.

## Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm Winter in the beginning, but toward the end snow and frost, a Cloudy Summer, plenty of Fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Honey, and other things; Dammage and Hard Labour to women with Child, Death to many Children, Plenty of Sheep, News of Kings and great Wars, bloodshed towards the midst.

## Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Summer windy, a moderate Spring, save only it will be windy, and a rainy Harvest, many foundations towards the latter end of the Year, much Fruit, and plenty of the Fruits of the Earth and Honey; Aeth shall be dear, by reason of

of the death of Cattel in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious; and women shall be very loose and Licentious.

## Friday.

If on Friday a stormy Winter, and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, & indifferent Harvest, small store of fruit, wine, honey, and corn dear, many bleare eyes, many youths shall Dye, Earthquakes in many places, much Thunder and Lightning, also, very Tempestuous, at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst Cattel, great commotions in many Countries and Kingdoms, and many heart Divisions amongst men.

## Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harvest, and a dry, windy Spring, Garden Herbs shall be cheap, much burning, plenty of Honey, Flax, and Hemp, the Death of Ancient People in most places, many Feavers and certain Agues, great rumors of wars and sudden murders in many places for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules worthy of approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting Children to Nurse, or a Trade, or placing of Children.

In setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon, when the Nurse first begins to give the Child suck, be in the Conjunction of Venus, or in the Sterile or Trine of her, also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send Youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sterile or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the Ninth House of the Radix. Now to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that year, especially Wings or Saunders being most plain.

If you send your Child to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth House, and the sign of the tenth house.

When you wean your Child, let the Moon be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the houses of Venus. If the Moon be in Libra, the Child will never more care for the Breast: Thus saith Haly.



Days throughout the Year held to be Unlucky  
for undertaking any weighty Matters.

January 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17, 19.

February 3, 6, 9, 17.

March 3, 15, 16, 21.

April 2, 15, 21.

May 7, 15, 20.

June 4, 7.

July 15, 20.

August 19, 20.

September 6, 7.

October 6.

November 5, 19.

December 6, 7, 11, 15, 16.

As for the Dog-Days, that are held very  
Fatal to those that Sicken in them, they be-  
gin the 19. of July, and end the 28. of Au-  
gust: Therefore in those Days be moderate  
in Drink and Dyet, Physick not much, or ei-  
ther walk or labour to excess.

As for good days, the rest in general are in-  
differently so, and particularly the nativity of  
our Saviour. The Apostles days, Easter and  
Whitsundays, and the Annuntiation of the Vir-  
gin Mary.

To know the Moons changing, hour, and minute, by the Prime motion.

When this we call the Prime, is found on the letter A, in your Callender, 3 days before the Prime, then it shall change the 19. hour, & minutes afterward; but in counting days here, you must begin in the morning, or, as we call it, after 12 a clock at night; and when the Prime is on the letter B, then will it happen on the third day at four in the morning; when it is on C, it will happen the 4. day, at 8 in the morning; D the 4. day, and 20. hour, from midnight; on E, the 4. day, and 18. hour; on F, the third day, and 16. hour; on G, the third day, and 14. hour. And so may the change be known through all the months with little difficulty.

Brief Observations on New-Years Day, for Weather, &c. throughout the year.

If it come in on Sunday, it brings a cold, moist winter, but a very fruitful Summer, yet some disturbances are threatened in divers places.

If on Monday, then there follows an indifferent moderate season, with rain, though little frost,

frost or snow, yet by reason of great floods, some Damage will be sustained, and Merchants meet with losses at sea. The summer wet and sickly, yet pretty plentiful.

If on Tuesday, the season will be variable mixed with frost, snow, rain, and sun-shine, but the summer prove very hot, which will much hurt the herbs, and the bloody-flur will be brief, and much thunder and lightning happen, and flesh become dear.

If on Wednesday, it promises a temperate winter till March, and then snow and frosts shall happen, but without Damage to Corn or Grass, which shall be, in its season, in plenty; Trading will increase among handicrafts especially, though great Roberies are threatened, and some pestilential Diseases.

If on Thursday, then follows a long and dry winter, but the summer shall make it amends in the beginning, but about harvest expect much rain, yet no want of plenty.

If on Friday, the winter will be tedious, and the summer unwholesome, harvest dry, the ground parched, divers sicknesses abroad much thunder and lightning, if not earthquakes, people and beasts will dye, &c.

If on Saturday, a frosty winter ensues, tempered with sun-shine, yet does much Damage to fruit-trees, however the summer and harvest

hardest will make amends in plenty, though sickly, some quarrels arising, and much mischief in the world.

### Observations on St. Pauls day.

It is held if it rain or snow on St. Pauls day, there will be scarcity of grain; if the wind blow hard, Wars and Troubles are presaged; if a dark cloudy day, Cattle and Fowl will dye, but if the sun shine, then matters will go well.

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The END of the First Book.

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A  
SHORT TREATISE  
OF  
PHYSICK:  
OR,

Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Man's Body,  
the Nature and Quality of Diseases, incident  
to the Body of Man or Woman.

Also excellent Rules and Receipts, for  
the Curing of all the Diseases and Distem-  
pers, which are incident to Man or Woman,  
according to the sober Judgment, and ex-  
perience of the ablest Students in Astrology  
and Physick.

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PART. I I.

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Composed and fitted for the meanest Ca-  
pacity, in plain and easie Terms, for the  
benefit of all who shall, or who would be  
desirous of their own good.

Also excellent Rules for Bathing, Blood-  
ing, & Sweating; Conserving, and Preserving.  
Together with the most useful, and gene-  
ral Rules of Arithmetick.

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Diplers on London-Bridge. 1696



# A S H O R T Treatise of PHYSICK:

OR,  
Every ones Companion.

**I** shall here giue you the nature of Diseases, by the influence of the twelue Signs, ouer the body of Man.

I'll begin with Aries.

Aries ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth-ach, scabs, and megrims, also all Infirmities in the nose, face, and eyes.

Taurus goberneth the neck and throat, and also all the Diseases incident to them, as hoarseness, and colds, and Kings-evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.

Gemini the arms, and shoulders, and hands, and also all diseases incident to them, as the stoppage in the vains, cramp in the fingers, or any pain in the arms whatsoever.

Cancer, goberneth the breast, paps, and upper part of the belly, and is incident to the





Prick, Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabs and Itch, to Pimpled and Red faces, and Leprosie.

Leo, the heart, breast, and stomach, and any Disease near the back, as cholera, and fevers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, entrails, and small guts, for Diseases, the wind cholick, belly-ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels.

Libra, the reins, joints, and hands, and hath these Diseases, as gravel and heat of the kidneys, fluxes, and a windy vapour running thro' the reins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and priety members, these

these Diseases incident, as running of the reins, and french-pox, and gabel; all pains in the members, ruptures and such like.

Sagitaris, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is a full body, and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues, and dimness of sight, sciatica, and illues.

Aquarius, legs, and ruleth the black-jandies, and lameness in the legs, and humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet; the gout in those parts, the palse, feaks, and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the signs by themselves, and the nature of them:

The Midwives Observations: (1) To know whether a woman hath conceived, or not. (2) Whether a boy, or girl. (3) Signs of a true or false Conception. (4) To know if two Children. (5) Signs of Abortion, and to prevent it. (6) Signs of Labour, and a Cordial for it.

**F**or a Women to know if she be with Child, or not: The signs are, her taking an extraordinary delight in the company of her husband; the cessation of her Menstrues; the rumbling

bling, and disquietness, in the neither belly; and the shrinking up of the Matrix; the Urin white and clear, mingled with little mores, clouded (when it stands long) on the top like a Rainbow, or of an Opal colour.

To know whether a Woman is with Child with Male or Female; if the first, the complexion will be little altered; the right breast round and firm; the nipple hard and red: If you make a Cake with womans milk, when she is with child, and in baking it continues hard and firm, it denotes she goes with a boy: Also the right side of her belly is bigger than the left, and more roped, and there the child stirreth oftenest.

As for a Girl, the countenance of the breeding woman changes pale or swarthy; she is more melancholly and fretful; her left breast is bigger than the right, and the top of the nipple blacker; the milk bluish and watery; her burthen moves on the left side, and not before the fourth month.

I shall give a notable Experiment in this matter. Take an equal quantity of Clarret, and the womans Urin, let them stand twenty four hours, if the settling be thick in the bottom, it is a Boy; if it floats in the middle it is a Girl.

Signs of two children, is when the motion

is felt strong and forcible, both on the right and left sides, at the same instant: likewise, if her belly appear bigger, or more swollen than in her other child-bearing, if the sides be higher than the middle of her belly, and from the Navel downward, there appears as it were a line.

To know a true from a false Conception is to consider the motion; for if it be a Mole, it moves heavily and lumpish, swelling, or as it were floating up and down: when as a live child moveth very quick, moving every way, both on the right side and the left, as much above as below, and in the middle, without any help. But a false Conception, though it has some motion, is not Animal, and therefore endeavourerth not as a child doth, nor provokerth the womb as the other, who having need of air to breathe in, seeks after it.

Signs of Abortion, are when the danger is near, the flowing of the Milk in great quantities, the breasts remaining soft and limber, and the nipples become ill coloured, great looseness in the belly, or pains and weakness in the back, often occasion it, or violent colds.

To prevent this, let the woman be moderate in her Dyet, Exercise, and Venereal Pastime; keep in wholesome Airs, and avoid noisome smells, Feed on Wholesome Dyet, and Anoint

Annoint her belly often with Oyl of Roses.

Signs of being near, or in Trabel: If pains run down the back, and all along the belly, without staying at the Nabel, and chiefly if they run along the groin, and end in the bottom of the belly inward, then Labour is at hand.

Then let her take this help for easie Deliverry, viz. the Oyl of Sweet Almonds 2 ounces, Syrrup of Maiden-hair 1 ounce, White-wine and Water of Pelitory of the Wall, each a quarter of a pint, Shake them, and let her take 2 or 3 Spoonfuls at a time,

Rules to be considered, relating to the danger of approaching sickness, and Recovery by applying fit Remedys if sick.

If the body and face be of a yellowish colour, the veins stretched, the sight heavy, and a tediousness of body, it Denotes the Vessels full of Noxious Humours, which not being dispersed, or brought away by purging, threaten the party with a dangerous Disease.

If the senses appear dull and melancholly, without affliction, or disorder of the mind, the face of a lead colour, puffed up, and there be noises after taking sustenance, as of Bells, or other sounding, or tinkling matters in your ears,

ears, it betokens Diseases will ensue by obstructions, if not timely removed.

If tears, without any cause, reasonable distill from your eyes, your lips shake, and your leggs quaver, your memory grows dull, the body hot and cold by turns, the breath short, & drawn in with pain, pains in the head, these are certain signs of sickness approaching.

If the eyes are dull, and Rime much afflicts them, the nostrills red, the midriff and short ribs stretch without pain, pain of the head, nose, and face, itching pains, &c. these denote sharp Diseases at hand.

How by the art of Phisognomy, to foresee Diseases relating to death.

If the eyes withdraw themselves, and sink extraordinary deep, Death is presaged.

If in sickness the eyes change to an Azure, or Reddish colour, being before of some other, there is great danger of death.

If the nose grow sharp and pale in any Agony, convulsion, or extrem pain, and so continue, it denotes the party will not Recover.

If the mouth, as if the membranes of the Tars were unloosed, appear to open for Air, greedily catching at it, drawing quick and short, the Danger is very great, and the Recovery doubtful.

If



If darknes appear, and seem to cloud the whiteness of the eyes, that the sight dayles, and the eye-brows with and wrink upward, the sickness will be tedious, if not mortal.

If in a sharp disease the face be smooth and shining, a flux of the belly happening, and an extraordinary inclination to sleep, are dangerous signs.

A hot vapour arising from the skin, the breath being cold, as also the extreame parts denotes death.

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### Choice Physicall Receipts for divers dangerous Distempers in Men, VVomen and Children.

#### Convulsions and Mother-fits.

**T**ake half a handful of Sabia in a quart of water all night, then bruise it, and strain it into the water, boil up this water with some Liverwort, Mace, and Cinamon, to the consumption of a third part, strain it well, and let the party drinke about 2 ounces as hot as may be night and morning.

#### Consumption.

**T**ake a good handful of blue Currants, as many stoned Raisins of the Sun, two ounces of sliced Liquorish, some blades of Mace, and 3 or four blue Figgs, boyl these in two quarts of

Malinsey, and let the party drinke a quarter of a pint morning and evening, and it will wonderfully restore Nature, and give a good Complexion.

For a Consumption, and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best Honey, dissolve it in a pipkin on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny worth of the powder of Elcompane, and two penny worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny worth of Red-Rose water, so stir them together, till they be all compounded, then put it into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liquorish stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a Wall-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, & in the morning fasting, or at any time when the Cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees; probatum est.

A receipt for the griping of the guts.

Take a pint of Clarret-wine, put to it a Spoonful of Parly-seed, and as much Fenugreek-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wild Fallow root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a great quantity of Sugar then burn the Clarret-wine with all these things in it, and drinke a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at 3

a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods bles-  
sing you shall find present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green Weed of the Sea, which  
usually cometh with Cyfers, wash it, and dry  
it to powder, drink it with some Palmley fast-  
ing, and you shall find ease immediately af-  
ter.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tedbury roots, and wash, and scrape  
them clean, and slice them thin; then take the  
grease of a Barrow-hog, of each a like quanti-  
ty, put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease,  
at bottom, then a layer of Roots, then of grease  
again, so lay them in layers till the pot be full,  
then stop the pot close, and set it in a Dung-hill  
one and twenty days, then beat it altogether  
in a bowl, boil it, and strain it, put in it a penny  
worth of Aqua vitæ, and Anoint the place pas-  
ned very warm against the Acre. Probatur  
est.

A drink for the plague.

Take red Sage, Elder-leaves, and red By-  
er leaves, of each one handful, and stamp them,  
and strain them, with a quact of white Wine,  
and Aqua vitæ, and Ginger put to it; drink  
therof every morning, one Spoonful, nine mo-  
neths together, and with Gods blessing it will  
preserve you.

Ano-

Another experienced Remedy for  
the plague.

Take a pint of Malmſie and burn it well, then take about ſix Spoonfulls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good Treacle, and ſo much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger, mix it together, and let the ſick party drink of it blood warm, which will cauſe him to caſt, but give him as much more ſtill, again and again, till the party leave caſting, ſo after he will be well: If the party caſt not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the Sickneſs; after he hath done caſting, it is good that the party take a competent portion of burnt Malmſie alone, with Treacle and Grains, it will much comfort his ſpirits.

A Remedy to cure the Ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Myrrh one ounce, of English Saffron three Drams, and Tur Myſterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juſſee of the water of Wozmwood, let the Patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the ſit comes, take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him, probatum eſt.

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut ſmall, ſix and ſixty grains of Pepper beaten ſmall, bind it to the  
wiſt

will, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For the Worms.

Take the Powder of Coraline, to the weight of three pence in silver, in the water of Couch-grass in the morning fasting.

For the Tooth-ach.

Put a quantity of the Gum of Ible, into a little bag of Linnen, then wet the bag in Aqua vitae, and let it lye in your mouth till the Gum be consumed; hold the bag upon the Tooth pained, and in short time you shall receive ease.

To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfulls of Car-men, a handfull of Wallows, as much Worm-wood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-seeds, and as much Anniseeds, beat all the seeds, and boil them in the herbs, and then strain it.

For the Wind-Chollick.

Bruse Parsly seeds, and seeth them in Sack, and drink it warm when you are pained.

For the Head-ach.

Seeth Verbain and Berony, and Worm-wood, and wash the head with it thrice a Week, and take the Herbs and make a Plaster, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: When the Herbs are well

well sodden, take them and wring out the juice of them, and stamp them in a mortar; and temper them with the water wherewith they are made, and put thereto the bran of Wheat, and make a Garland of Lime, that they may go round the head, kind the Plaster on it as hot as the person can suffer it, do this three times, and he shall find ease.

An approved Medicine for sore breasts.

Take a handful of Mallows, very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Mallows chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars-grease, heat them very hot, and spread them on a Plaster, and lay it on the breast as hot as you can suffer it, heating it three or four times a day. Probatum est.

A Medicine for the Itch.

Take Sweet Butter, and unwrought Wax, and Bismuth, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boll them together, till they be like a salve, then anoint your body and arms, and legs all over, three times by the fire therewith and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-pitch, and drink it in White Wine, or Sack, or Malvasie, then melt Pharmacie and anoint the place where the bruise is.

To



To stop bleeding at the Nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your nose, or else receiue the smoke of it up your Nostrils.

To stench a bleeding wound.

Lay Hogs Dung, hot from the Hog, to the bleeding wound.

For the piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder leg of a Bullock, and beat the marrow and the Hearbs together, and boill them on a fire softly, and strain it, and lay it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

A water for sore Eyes.

Take Rosemary, house-leek and red Fennel, and toast an Egg, and take out the yolk, beat these Hearbs together, and strain them, & wash the eyes with the iuice.

A Remedy for the Bloody-Flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranet, and drinke them with Red-wine morning and evening, blood-warm; then heat a Brick red hot, and lay it under a close Stool, and cast Rosemary and Palmae ober it, and let the Patient sit ober it.

For a Burn.

Take Oyl of Roses and Momans Milk, & put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To

To dry up a running sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of Roach Allom, a pint of the Oyl of Olives, and put to it a handfull of Sage, and boill them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the soze and it will dry up.

For a pain in the back.

Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Winegar, applying a plaister to the back, and it will soon give you ease.

For a swelling in the legs or hands.

Take Willow-wood, and Southern-wood, and Rue, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with Honep, till they begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your legs or hands.

For the Scurvy:

Take Cloves and boyl them in Rose-water, then dry them and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction, in the morning fasting. Use red Rose-water which is the best.

For a Recovery of Speech.

Take the juice of Sage, and Primroses, and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a stinking breath.

Take juice of Rue and black mints, and snuff it by the nostrils.

An excellent Water to clear the eyes.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, white Roses, Chelandine, Verbain, & Rue, of each a handful, the Liber of a he-goat, chop'd small. If for a woman the liber of a she-goat; infuse them well in eye-bright-water, then distill them in a Linbeck, and you shall have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Rine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran a handful, of wine, wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three Pints, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the steam up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterwards wash your mouth with Herbsuce.

To take away freckles and redness out of the face.

Boyl Rosemary flowers in white wine, and drink a draught of the Decoction every morning, and wash your face with the other part of it, or take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and put them in a Bundle, to a gallon of white-wine, and shake them together, and let them stand to a month, then strain it out, and keep the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the stomach.

Take a slice of bread of a pretty thickness, and roast it very hot, then dip it in the oyl of Cammo.

Cammoniel, or in the oyle of Spike, then wrap it in a linnen Cloath, and apply it to the place pained.

For the sinews that are shrunk, in the thighs or elsewhere.

Take young Swallows out of their nests by number twelue, Rosemary tops, Bay Leaves, Lavander tops, Strawberry leaves, of each a handful, cut off the long feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, put them into a stone mortar, and lay the hearths upon them, & beat them all to pieces, wits, feathers, bones & all, then mix them with three pound of hogs grease, and set it in the Sun a month together, then boill it up and strain it, and keep the oynment, to anoint the place grieved, and with Gods blessing it will do you much good.

Necessary Rules for letting of Blood.

Have a care that the weather be not extreme hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed or purge, unless some great necessity require it.

Rules for Purging.

In Purging you ought to know these five things.

1. The humour which aboundeth.
2. The best way to aboid it.
3. The strength of the person.
4. The manner of the dissemper.

5 The

3 The force and nature of the Medicine.

These things not considered, many perillous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to observe the Signs good for purging. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in Scorpio; purge with electuaries, the Moon being in Cancer; with pills, the Moon in Pisces: take Vomits, the Moon in Aries, Cancer or Capricorn, take a glister, the moon in Libra: to stop fluxes and humors, the moon in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two sorts, Natural and Artificial, both Gallen; and so are used for two ends and purposes: The Natural sweat, if good had be taken in opening the pores, will dissolve in and thick humors, will cleanse the blood, and comfort the Spirits, put away cold, and consume raw humors, qualitas taking feavers, help Rumes and the Dropsies. The Artificial sweat will cleanse wounds, do away the Itch, amend dulness in hearing, ease the Stone, dissolve congealed and cold humors, and melancholly blood.

For Bathings.

It is good to bathe, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn; it is best bathing two or three days after, or at the full of the Moon,

When, also before you enter the bath, your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than better; the best time in the year to bathe in, are the months of May and September, an hour after Sun-rising.

Cookery: Or, the Art of Dressing, Fish, Flesh, and Fowl.

**T**O roast a Pig with a Pudding in it; take his head backward; make a Pudding of Plumbs, Sugar, Eggs, and grated bread, fill the belly, sew it up when on the spit, roast him by a moderate quick fire, and serve him up with Currant Sauce and Gravy, garnish'd with grated bread and beaten ginger.

To bake a Peas-tongue, first boyl it tender, being well seasoned, blanch it, and lay it into a Collin, made of the like fashion, lay on some blades of Mace, 3 quarter of a pound of sliced Dates, Candyed Orange-peel in slices, a pound of Sweet butter, and a sprinkling of Sugar, and so close it up.

A Capon, or Pullet, with Oysters to Roast, parboyl your Oysters, sprinkle them over with Sweet herbs, small chopped, make them up into little lumps of Sweet butter, and put them in to the belly of the Capon, baste him with butter then bread it over with your Crumb; when you



cut it up, draw out the Oysters, and lay them in order about the Dish, with a Sauce of Claret, Gravy, and the beaten yolks of Eggs.

To Roast an Eele, take a large one, strip off the skin, take out the Intrals, and wash him well, chop Sweet Herbs very small, beat them with Butter, and a little fine Rumney, fill the belly of the Eele, then draw the skin over him, tye him to the Spit, and prick little holes in the skin to let out the gravy; when he is enough, take off the skin; and serve him up with butter, claret, and the gravy.

A Siber Pudding: To make this, boyl on Hogs Aster till you may grate it, mix it with as much fine grated bread, put to them Sugar, Rumney, Currants, Rose-water, and Bred Sweet, and so with new Milk, make it into a Pudding.

To boyl Carps, or Bream: Scrape off the scales, draw them, and wash them clean, boyl them with half a pint of white Wine to a quart of fair water, put in five or six blades of whole Mace, and a little Parsly, Tyme, and Winter-saborp, serve them up with Butter, Claret, & Red Wine-Vinegar, garnish with Ginger, grated bread, and Orange-peel.

To boyl wild Duck, Widgeon, or Teal: truss the Legs on the back, put them upon a Spit, and half roast them with a quick fire, save the gra-

by and Sweet butter basting, then with Sweet Herbs, and a few Raisins, Currants, & blades of Mace, put the Fowl into a Pipkin, let them boill in the water half an hour, and then serue them up with the broth and Appers.

To stew Trout; draw them, and take off the scales, put them into a stew pan, with Sweet Herbs, Clarret, and fair Water, let them stew a quarter of an hour, then mince the yolks of hard Eggs, and having poured the broth and herbs on them, strew the Eggs over them, and so serue them up.

A Hare Pye, parboyl your Hare, take the flesh from the bones, and mince it small, & beat it like Wallage Meat, then sprinkle Clarret, Vinegar over it, season it with Pepper, Salt, and a little Ginger, then lay the pulp on the bones of the Hare, place it the Pye; so lard it, and put it into a Coffin with store of butter.

You may do Venison in this order, or any other meats, with their proper seasoning.

As for garnishing, Greens are proper for all boyled Meat, Fowl, or Fish; also of Lemon, Orange, grated Bread and Ginger for Roast Meats, &c.

Certain Rare Receipts to make Cordial-waters, and Conserves, and Preserves, for any in Lingring Sickneses, or Consumptions, approved of by Learned Physitians, such as Gallen, and others of note.

### To make Angelico Water.

**O**f Cardus take & dry a handful, Angelico roots three ounces, of Myrrh one dram, nutmegs one ounce, Cinamon, Ginger, of each four ounces, Saffron one dram and a half, Cardamons, Cubebs, Collingal, and Pepper, of each a quarter of an ounce, Pace two drams, Grains one dram,ignum Aloes, Spikenard, of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Buglosse, Uislers and Rosemary, of each a handful, boill these, & keep them in a pottle of sack, twelve hours, and then distill it; this is an excellent Water, using a Spoonful every morning, for any in Consumptions, or any other lingering Disease; likewise they may take a Spoonful at four a clock in the afternoon.

### To make Dr. Strebens his water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram Burrage, Buglosse, Uislers, and Rosemary-flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce; Ginger an ounce, Anniseeds,

seeds, Carroway-seeds, and Fennel-seeds, of each an ounce, Signum Aloes, half an ounce, Coral and Pearl one diam. bruse them, and put them in a pottle of Aqua vitæ, distilling it three days, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of yellow Sanders, & twenty Grains, and an Ember in it: this is exceeding good to bring out the Small-Pox, to lay a man in a sweat, drinking half a quartern of it, and a good remedy against consumptions and Cough of the lungs, & against violent fevers.

#### To make Cinnamon water.

Of the best Cinnamon you can get, take one pound, bruse it well, and put it into a gallon of the best sack, lying in steep three days and three nights, and then distil it as Dr. Stevens his water.

#### A Receipt for Wormwood-water.

Take of Wormwood, two ounces and a half, sage, bitony, and rue, of each a handful, Cinnamon four ounces: Nutmegs one ounce. Cloves and Mace one diam, put these in a pot bring brused, with two quarts of sack, and a pint of Aqua vitæ, steeping them twenty four hours, and then distil it as you do other Waters.

#### How to make Poppy-water.

Take scallions, bitony, and Pimpernel, and

and Termentine Roots, of each a pound, steep these all night in three gallons of strong beer, distill them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take one Spoonful thereof every four hours, and sweat well after it: draw two quarts of water, if your beer be strong, and mingle them both together.

#### To make Stomach Water.

Take a quart of Aqua composita, or Aqua vitae, and put into it one handful of Cowslip flowers, a good handful of Rosemary flowers, a little Sweet Marjoram, a little Pellitory of the wall, a little bitrong and bala, cinnamon half an ounce, Nutmegs a dram, Anniseeds, Coriander-seeds, Caraway-seeds, Gumwell-seeds, Juniper berries, of each a dram; bruise the spice and seeds, and put them into Aqua composita, or Aqua vitae, with your herbs together, and put into them a pound of fine sugar. Stir it well together, and put it into a Glass, and let it stand in the sun nine days, and stir it every day; put into it two or three Dates, and a race of Ginger sliced, which will make it very good against Wind.

An excellent way to make syrrup of Violets.

Take three quarts of the juice of Violets, being clipped, and put to it one quart of Conduit water, put the same into a Mortar, mingled with the leaves you stamped, and wring it all through

through a cloth, put to it a quantity of the finest sugar, beat into a fine powder; let it stand twelve hours in a silver Tankard, or earthen pan, then take the clearest, and put it into a Glass, putting into it a few drops of the juce of lemons, and it will look clear and bright, just of a Violet colour, then you may take the thick juce you have left, and press it, putting more sugar to it, then beat the same together on a small fire, and it will be a good Syrup of Violets, though not comparable to the first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries sell, & more fit for use.

To make conserves of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, and pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of salt water, then scald them on the fire in an earthen pan, strain them thro' a very fine cloth, and to every pound of your barberries, put a pound of fine sugar, and then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Marmalade.

How to make Conserves of Straw-berries.

First seeth them in water, then throw away the water, then strain them and boyl them in white-wine, then put a quantity of sugar unto them, stirring them together, then boyl them in wine and sugar till they be stiff.



## How to Preserve Quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces and core them, then parboyle them, and peel off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them and boill them gently, putting two or three slices of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire to make it well coloured, & when the sirrup is come to a Belly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

## How to Preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

See that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of steel, and rasp the rinde from them, then lay them in water three days, and three nights, boyl them tender, and sift them in the boiling, to take away the bitterness, then take the weight of them in sugar, clarified in a pint of water, and when your sirrup is made, & betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the sirrup, but not very long, because the rinde will be tough, take your lemmons out, and boill your sirrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up and cover them to keep all the year.

## To Preserve Damsons.

Take large Damsons, and of a good colour, but not too ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of  
your

your Damascens, you must put one pound of your fine Barbery Sugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boill it almost to the height of Arrup, and then put in your Damascens, keeping them continually scummed and stirred, with a silver spoon, set them as your other Arrups, upon a gentle fire, then put them up and keep them all the year.

To Preserve Cherries, that they may show bigger than they do naturally.

Take a pound of the smallest Cherries and boill them tender in a pint of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take a pound of good Cherries, and put them in a preserving Pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of sugar, then pour the Arrup of the boilled Cherries about them, and boill them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the Arrup may boill over them; and when your Arrup is thick and of a good colour, then take them up, and let them stand a cooling by partitions, one from another, and when they are cold put them up.

To Preserve green Plums.

Take large Plums not over ripe, lay them in water twelve hours, set your water on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your Plums, & take them from the fire, for a quarter of an houre, while

while another skillet of water doth boill, then take them out of the first water, and put them into the boilling water, let them stay in but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first, be boilled, and put your Plums in as before, then while your plums be whole and hot, peel off the skin, then take to every pound of Plums, a pound of sugar very fine beaten. Then let some fast water on the fire, and when it boilleth, put your Plums in, let them scethe, till you see the colour was green, then take them off a while, and take a handful of Sugar beaten, and strewe it in the bottom of the pan, where you will preserve them, and so put in your Plums one by one, draining the Liquor from them, and casting the sugar left on them, then let the pan on a moderate fire, and let them boill continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an houre, they will be ready, as you will see by the greenness of your Plums, then take your Plums and put them in a Gallipot, but boill your sirrup more; then strain it, and being blood warm, pour it on your plums, but stop not the pot while they be cold. Be sure the pan be big enough, that they may turn of themselves.

To make Conservees of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown; beat them

them in a Stone Morter, mix them with double their weight in Sugar, put them in a glass, close stopp'd, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day; These are good to cool the Stomack, heart and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

To make Conserves of Violets.

Take the leaves of blue Violets, separated from their stalks and greens, beat them well in a Stone Morter, with twice their weight in sugar, and put them up in a glass vessel for your use, this is very good to mitigate the heat of choller, and helpeth the throat of hot hurts, and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

The form of sundry useful writings as Bonds, Penal Bills, Bill without Penalties, general Releases, Deeds of Gift, Letters of Attorney, Indentures of an Apprentices, Acquittances, Bills of Exchange, &c.

**N**Overint universi per presentes me Thomas Williams, de Parochia Sancti Agedi in Campis Sicorem, teneri & firmeter obligari Edwardo Stillson, in Decem<sup>r</sup> libris bonæ & legalis monetæ Angliæ solvend' eidem Edwardo Stillson aut suo certo Attornato Executoribus

ecutoribus Administratoribus vel Assignatis  
suis ad quam quidem Solutionem bene & fide-  
liter faciendam obligo me Hæredes Executo-  
res & Administratores meos firmiter per præ-  
sentes Sigillo meo Sigillat' Dat' sexto die Ju-  
lii, Anno Regni Gulielmi Dei Gratia Magna  
Brittanice, Franciæ Regis Octavo, Annoq;  
Dom. 1696.

**T**he condition of this Obligation is such,  
That if the above-bounden Thomas Wil-  
liams, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators,  
or Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause  
to be paid, to the above named Edward Stilson,  
his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, the  
full sum of Five Pounds of good and lawful  
Money of England, in or upon the seventeenth  
of August next ensuing the date hereof, without  
fraud or further delay, then this present Obl-  
igation to be void and of none effect, or else  
stand in full force and vertue.

Sigillat & Deliberat'

in presentia

G. W.

Tho. Williams.

The form of several Bills,

**B**e it known unto all Men by these presents,  
That J. William Wilson of Stepney, in  
the

the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, do owe and stand indebted unto James Morgan, of White-Chappel, in the said County, the sum of twenty pounds of good and lawful Money of England, which I do hereby promise to pay unto him, the said James Morgan, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, on the 28. of December next ensuing the date hereof, for the well & truly performing of which, and true payment to be made, I bind my self, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the penal sum of 40 l. of the like good and lawful Money. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20. day of July, in the eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King William of England, &c. Annae; Dom. 1696.

Signed, sealed, and  
delivered in the  
presence of

James Paywel.

M. G. B. C.

### A short Bill for Money.

**K** Now all Men by these presents, that I James Willis, Citizen and Grocer of London, do acknowledge my self to owe and stand indebted unto William Marsh of the same City, Merchant,



Merchant, the sum of one hundred pounds, eight shillings and six pence of good and lawful money of England, and to be paid unto him the said William Marth his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at or upon the 28. of November next ensuing the date hereof, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 10. of August, Anno. Dom. 1696.

Witness C. D.

James Willis.

A General Release.

**K** Now all men by these presence, that Thomas Day of London, Cloth-worker, have Remitted, Released, and for ever quitted claim, and by these presents do Remitte, Release and for ever quit claim unto George Liget, of Southwark, in the County of Surry, Merchant Taylor, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, all, and all manner of Actions, cause and causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligatory Debts, Dues, Duties, Accounts, Summes and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Credits, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages, and Demands, whatsoever, both in Law and Equity, or other ways howsoever, which against the said George Liget, I the said Thomas Day, her husband, and which I, my Heirs, Executors, or Administrators,

toys, shall or may have claim, challenge, or demand, for or by reason or means of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 26. day of July, in the eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William, King of England, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1696.

Signed, sealed,  
and delivered, etc.

Thomas Day. ●

### A Letter of Attorney.

**K** Now all men by these presents, that I James Williams of Hertford, in the County of Hertford, Yeoman, have for sundry good causes, and weighty considerations, nominated, constituted, ordained, and appointed my true, trusty, and well-beloved friend Gregory Laws of St. Albans, in the said County, Gentleman, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, ordain, and appoint him, my true and lawful Attorney, to ask, demand, levy, recover, and receive for me, and in my name, and to my use, and behalf, all sum or sums of money, &c. due to me, giving, and by these presents, granting to my said Attorney, my sole and full power and authority to sue, arrest, implead, imprison,

prison, and condemn any person owing or being indebted to me in any sum or sums of Money, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators; and again, out of Prison to deliver at his discretion, and upon the Receipt of any sum or sums of money, due unto me the said James Williams, to give a legal acquittance or acquittances, discharge or discharges for me, and in my name to make sign, seal, and deliver; as also one or more Attorney, or Attorneys under him, to substitute or appoint, and again at his pleasure to Revoke, and further to execute, perform, and finish for me, and in my name, all and singular thing and things which shall or may be necessary, touching and concerning the premises, as fully, thoroughly, and entirely, as if I the said James Williams, in my own person might or could do in or about the same Ratifying; allowing, and confirming whatsoever my Attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the premises by these presents, in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 20. day of July, in the eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William King of England, &c. Annoq; Dom. 1696.

Witness

J. Williams.

-J. C. W. D.

## A Deed of Gift.

**T**o all men to whom these presents shall come greeting, know you that I G. G. for and in consideration of the love, good-will, and affection that I bear towards my loving Kinsman P. C. of B. &c. have given and granted, and by these presents do freely, clearly, and absolutely give and grant unto the said P. C. all and singular my Goods, Wares, and Household Furniture, Jewels, Plate, ready Money, and other things to me appertaining whatsoever they be, or in whole hands, possession, or custody soever, the same, or any of them, or any part thereof, can or may be found remaining, to have and to hold all the said Goods, Chattels, Implements, Household-stuff, and all other things belonging to me, not herein mentioned to the said P. C. his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators; from henceforth to him and their proper use; and as his and their own proper Goods, so absolutely without any manner of condition: In confirmation of which, I the said G. G. have hereunto set and put my hand and seal, this 24. of July, 1696.

G. G. ●

An

## An Indenture for an Apprentice.

**T**his Indenture Witnesseth, that Thomas Webb, son to William Webb, of Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham, hath put himself, and by these presents, do voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, put himself Apprentice to James White of London, Mercer, to learn his Trade and Mystery, and after the manner of an Apprentice, to serve him from the day of the date hereof, for & during the term of 7 years next ensuing, during all which time the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where gladly obey, he shall do no damage to his said Master, or see it done by others without letting or giving notice thereof to his said Master; he shall not waste his said Masters Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Patrimony within the said term; at Cards Dice, or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may be damaged with his own Goods, or the goods of others; he shall not absent himself day nor night from his Masters service without his leave, nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns, or Play-houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful Appren-

tice ought to do, during the said term : And the said Master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade and Mystery he now followeth, and procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, and Washing, fitting for an Apprentice, during the said term : And for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements either of the said Partys bind themselves unto the other by these presents, in witness whereof they have interchangeably put their hands and seals, the 20. day of July, in the eighth Year of our Sovereign Lord William, King of England, &c. Annoq, Dom. 1696.

### An Acquittance in full.

July the 24th. 1695.

**R** Eceived then of Mr. John Pim  
the Sum of Twenty Pounds,  
9s. 6d. due from him to my self, l. s. d  
which I acknowledge to be Recei-  
ved in full of all Accompts, Dues, > 20--9--6  
Debts, and Demands whatsoever,  
in witness whereof I have hereun-  
to set my hand the day and date a-  
bove mentioned.



An Acquittance in part.

August the 2. 1696.

**R**ecieved then of James Woodby  
the sum of Ten Pounds, which  
is in part of Fifteen Pounds, Five  
Pounds more remaining due, wit-  
ness my hand, the day and date a-  
bove-mentioned.

Will. Wats.

If you give an acquittance for another, you  
must name the party in it for whose use, and to  
whose behalf you receive it, and so the before  
mentioned form will suffice.

A Bill of Exchange.

Laus Deo in London, this 30. of July, 1696.  
for 200 l. Sterling.

**A**t 3 days sight, pay this my first Bill of  
Exchange to Mr. George Sands, or his  
Assigns, 200 l. Sterling, for the value here Re-  
ceived of Mr. Thomas Wightman, and put it  
to Account as by advice.

Your loving Friend,

To Mr. Richard Sims,  
Merchant.

B. D.

D. D. Pma in London.

Upon receiving this kind of bill, you must be directed by your Letter of Advice sent you first by the same Party that sends the bill, for fear of being imposed on, and if the bill be refused or excepted, and not paid in due time, you must enter your Protest in the Publick Notaries Office, and return the bill as so protested, and not solvent, with speed, or it may happen to stick on your hands for your neglecting so to do.

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## Arithmetick.

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### Of Numeration.

Numeration is that Part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duly value and express any Figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Unites
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every  
 of them are set the value of each Figure, at  
 the upper end of the Table, so that by this you  
 may learn how to express any Number, if it  
 exceed not these nine figures; every figure hath  
 his Denomination, as one unites, and another  
 tens,

tens, another hundreds; so that if you would Number the first upper line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is hundreds of Millions; well then, begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all those nine uppermost figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: this is the sum and substance of numeration.

### Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and to express their total value in one sum, as for example; Suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two Sums together, begin at the two first figures on your right hand, as thus, 8 and 7 is 15, then set down your 5 under the 8, and carry one to the next figure, always observing this Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the figures or numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set

4667

2568

7235

13, set

13, Set down your 3 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is twelve, set down 2 and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the Number added amount	897864
to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50	346123
or any other number of the value of them, you must set down	521897
in the place of the number added, and carry the figure of 1 for	462178
10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for	
any other, after the same manner, to the next figure.	2228062

### Addition for Money.

Note that 4 Farthings makes one Penny, 12 Pence makes one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one pound Sterling.

If your Sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence and Farthings; set the Farthings first to your right hand and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	--10--	03--	2	6743	--12--	00--	0
432689	--02--	06--	0	346	--00--	10--	1
25689	--05--	00--	0	78	--08--	11--	2
206	--10--	09--	1	6	--02--	06--	3

---

68351799--08--06--3

7174--04--04--2

And so likewise for Pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings; and likewise the shillings, being cast up, the pounds, carry to the place of pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the Line drawn, as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down 10, now for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost Line of your sum, and cast up the other line of your sum together, then subtract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

The end of the Second Book.



THE  
*Countrey-Man's* GUIDE  
TO  
Good Husbandry.

Containing many excellent Rules for  
Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens,  
and Woods; the times to Sow Corn, and  
all other sorts of seeds.

ALSO,

The perfect Farrier, .Containing many  
Excellent and profitable Receipts for the  
curing of all Diseases in Horses, Sheep,  
Cows, and Oxen.

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PART. III.

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Also a brief Chronology of memorable  
passages to this present year.

Together with an Almanack for ever,  
A Tide Table, and a table of Interest; and  
most of the Fairs in England and Wales,  
and an exact description of the High-  
ways.

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LONDON, Printed for J. Deacon, at the Angel in Gib-  
spur-street, near Newgate; and Ebez. Tracy, at the Three  
Bibles on London-Bridge. 1696.

# The Country-mans Guide

## to Good Husbrandry.

With Monthly observations for Planting and Sowing, very useful to every man that desires to know or practise any thing that concerns his profit or advantage.

**I**n January it should be the Husband-mans practise, to cut off superfluous branches from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover the Roots, and at the new Moon to set all kind of fruit trees: And to set Beans and Pease, and Parsnips, the Moon decreasing; and the weather being not too hard, nor cold.

In February, set Quicksets and Rose-trees, Hops, Goose-berry bushes, and Currant-trees, sow Lettice and other sorts of herbs; take off the Bolls from fruit-trees & cut off superfluous branches, when the Moon is in Aries or Libra.

In March, the winds being high and piercing be sure you cover the Roots of your trees, cover them with fat earth, cut your Quick-sets, sow Oats, and Barley, Carrars, and Onions, Cucumbers, and all other seeds, that are requisite for Gardens.

In April, take off the bark of your trees, open the

the Bee-hive, and sow Flax, and Hemp, and pole your hops.

In May, this being the prime and flourishing month in the year, calls to the good Housewife to set her Still to work, to weed Hop-gardens, and Gardens, or fields of Corn, Pease, and Beans, and all sorts of Herbs.

In June, gather the green herbs you would keep dry all the year; the Moon being in the full set Rosemary and Gilly-flowers: this is the month to shear Sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In July, take care to kill Fleas, strow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In August, with thanks to God, reap your desired Harvest; sow your winter hearbs in the new Moon.

In September, the beginning of the month kill Bees, gather Hops, and the fruit that is ripe; cut Duck-lers, sow Wheat and Rye, set Straw-berries, Barberries and Roses.

In October, at the new Moon remove young trees and plants; if you would have many Roses cut your Rose-trees; set all kind of Pears and Apples, in the new Moon.

In November, in the last quarter of the Moon, set Pease and Beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, Trench Gardens and dung them,  
uncover

uncover the Roots of trees, to lye till March.  
Sow Parsnips and Carrets, kill your Hogs,

In December, the last quarter of the Moon,  
fell Timber, let not the frost come to your flowers  
and Herbs, cover them with rotten horse  
dung, and let a warm fire be thy companion,  
and a cup of Sack thy friend, and good hot  
meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and  
loving wife thy Bedfellow.

These Rules well observed and daily practi-  
sed, will produce much profit, and procure  
the name of a good husband to the Operator,  
which are the only aims of the Author, that  
his Countrymen may have this benefit by his  
endeavour, which by the blessing of God, may  
prove profitable to some, and I hope, hurtfull to  
none.

**The experienced Farrier ;**  
Shewing how to cure the most principal and  
dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

— A Medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of Tur-  
flagins made into powder, as much, mix  
them together with Turpentine, till they be  
like past, make thereof little cakes, dry them  
before the fire, then take a Chasing-dish of  
coals, and lay two of the cakes thereon, cover  
them with a Tunnel, and when the smoke  
riseth, hold the chasing-dish in your hand,  
guiding

gubding the Tunnel into the horses nostrils, and let the smok go up into his head, which done, ride the horse till he sweat, do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease, and the kernels under his chops be gone.

A Remedy for the Frenzy, Head-ache, and Staggers in Horses.

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of the head, watry eyes, and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let the horse bleed in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning to take a quantity of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white-bread loaf-crust, then take it from the fire and dissolve three or four spoonfuls of hony in it, then luke-warm give it the horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of pitch, keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his stable dark, give him two ounces of Diapente, in Muscadine, or hony after the same manner, it is a good cure.

Sundry new Approved Remedies for Grievances, incident to Horses and Mares, never before published.

For an Anticox, or pain in the breast & heart of a horse, let him immediately bleed, and for 2 or 3 mornings give him a quarter of a pint of Diapent in a pint of Willow-wood, Ale, or Bar-

For

For a horse pained, or hide-bound in the body.

Make a bread of Bean-flower, give it him, & after that warm water, for 2 or 3 mornings, then beat Cinnamon and Pepper each an ounce, put to it 2 ounces of Treacle, and give it him in a pint of warm White-wine.

For the Spleen.

Boil Aggismony 6 ounces in 2 quarts of running water till it is soft, then with butter make it up into balls, and give him one or two of them in a morning before he eats or drinks.

For the falling evil in a horse or Mare.

Mix Tar, sweet Butter, powder of Liquorish and Sugar-candy, each an ounce, make it up into pills with a clove of Garlick in each, give it fasting, & an hour after a quart of warm Ale.

For the Strangury.

Take a pint of Red-wine, brulle of Parsly-seed, and Ivy-berries each an ounce, let them simmer over a fire and give it him hot.

For broken windedness, or difficult breathing.

Take Tar 2 ounces, powder of Liquorish half an ounce, and brown Sugar-candy, beat these together with 5 or 6 cloves of Garlick, dys it (made up in balls) in sweet Oyl, & give him 3 a day, coursing him about after it for half an hour.

For a Fever in a horse.

Take Bayberries, long Pepper, Diapente, & Turmeric, each an ounce, beat them into a fine Powder, & put an ounce of it with an ounce of

Dis.



*Diascordium*, into a quart of Ale and give it him warm.

For the Sleepy Child, give him Cattle-soap to the bigness of an egg, & half an hour after, a quart of warm Milk, & a Spoonful of pepper in it.

For the Shoulder Strain.

Take a pound of Hogs lard, melt it, & scum it well, add four ounces of the oyl of Spike, an ounce of the oyl of Dilligam, the like quantity of the oyl of Creter, & the like quantity of the oyl of St. Johns wort, mix them well over a gentle fire, & chaufe it well into the grieved part twice or thrice a day, and let him be moderately exercised.

For a Canker in the mouth. Take Rue, Bay Salt, Roach Allom, & Honey, each a like quantity, beat them together, boill them in Spring-water, and gargarize the sore with it often, pretty hot.

To Cure a cutt new. Take the leapes of nep, such as grow wild, as also of Woodbine, beat them in a Mortar with Sweet Butter, beat this Polvis, & apply it warm to the grieved part.

To draw out stubs or thorns, take a handful of Bittony leages, 3 ounces of black Soap, beat them together, and lay them Plaster-well on a piece of Flax or Hemp.

To fasten the heel, pare it close, and place about it a plaster of Burgundia Pitch, mixed with Turron, but if he be hoof-bound, open it

at the hee, and keep it supple with Peats-foot  
Oyl, and bacon-grease.

For the blood Spavin, tye up the vein, & let  
him bleed below the tying, fry Cow-dung in  
Linsens Oyl, and apply it.

For the Wind-gall, make a plaster of Stone  
Pitch, and having lanced or picked the place  
to let out the watery matter, apply it.

For the Farce. Take Hogs-grease, and the  
juice of Rue each 2 ounces; stop the quantity of  
a Walnut in either Ear of the Horse, stop it in  
with Cotton-Wool, and tow up the Ear for  
24 hours.

For the Cramp or Convulsion of the Sinews.

The way to cure it, is first to chase & rub the  
Members contracted with Vinegar and com-  
mon Oyle, and then to bind it all over with  
wet Hay, or else with Woollen or linnen cloaths  
wet, either of which is not amiss.

For the cure of the Hungry Evil.

Give him to drink, Milk, and Wheat meal  
mixed together, a quart at a time, and feed  
him with Proverbial by little and little, till he  
forsake it.

To cure the Yellows.

Let the Horse bleed in the neck, in the withers,  
and under the eyes, then take two penny worth  
of Saffron, which being dyed and made into  
fine powder, mix it with Sweet butter, and  
make it in the manner of a Pill, give it in balls

to the Horse three mornings together, let his drink be warm, and his Hay be sprinkled with water.

To cure the Bots and Worms of all sorts.

Get the Leaves chop'd of the Beare Sabine, and mix it with Honey and Butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the Horse swallow them down, and it will help him. Probatum est.

A cure for the cold evil, mattering of the Yard, falling of the Yard, and shedding of the Seed.

Take the powder of the beare Abs, and the leaves of Bittony, stamp them with white wine to a moist salve, and anoint the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfections in the Yard; but if the Horse shed his seed, then beat Uerbine, Turpentine and Sugar together, and give him every morning a round ball thereof, until the Flux stay.

A Cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yellow Saffron, and mix them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard, the sore being made to run.

For the foundering of the body.

Be care to give him wholesome strong meat, bread made of clean Beans, and strong drink, and two or three mornings together, a quart of Ale

Ale boyled with Pepper and Cinnamon, and an ounce of London Treacle.

For the Plague in the guts, and such like Infections.

Take of Salerdine Roots, leaues and all, one handfull, as much wormwood, and the like quantity of Rue, wash them well, and then brulle them in a Morter; which being done, boill them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them, and add to the Liquor a quarter of a pound of Sweet Butter, and being but luke-warm giue it the Horse.

A remedy for the pain in the Kidnies, or Stone.

Take a handfull of Maiden-hair, and keep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, giue it the Horse to drinke every morning till he be well, this will break any Stone in any Horse wharso-  
euer.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the beech Harts-tongue, and boill it with the Oyle of Roses, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will aduance it, or else break it, and heal it.

To defend a Horse from Flies

Take the Juice of the Bellitoy of Spain, mix it with Milk, and annint the Horses belly with it, and no flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones out of Joynt in Horses.

First place the bones in the right places, take Kerismand, and beat it in a Morter, with the oyl of Swallows, anoint the Members broken, then splinter it up, and rowle it up, and in fifteen days time, the bones will be strong.

### Remedies to cure several Diseases Incident to Cows and Oxen.

For the Pestilence or Murrain.

**T**ake of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung; dissolve it in it, and let the Beast drink it.

For diseases in the Guts, Flux, or Chollick.

Take a handful of the seed of wood-roses, dry it, and beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it to the Beast to drink.

For the Cough or shortness of breath.

Give to the Beast to drink severall mornings together a Spoonful of Tar, dissolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, pilled and bruised.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattle.

If it be only in one place, anoint that place with black Soap, and Tar mixed together; but if it be over the whole body, then first let the Beast bleed, and wash the scabs with old Urine, and green Copperas, together, and after that, anoint the body with Hares-grease, and Brimstone mixed together.

For killing of Worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Sabine chop'd small, and beaten with sweet butter, and so giue it in round balls to the Beast, or else use sweet wort, and black Soap mixed.

For a Feaboz in Cows and Oxen. Let them blood in the tail, and giue them sweet oyl, and water and salt, wherein Colwort leaves haue been sodden.

For pissing of blood. Take milk, put Runnet into it, and being curdled, mix it with nettles-seeds, and the juice of House-leek, or Ash leaves, giue it them in little Balls, and bleed them in the tail.

For the Taint or Gargis. Take urin, and boil it with Bay salt, cut the skin lightly, where the swelling is, and wash the grieved part with it.

For the Paneties. Take foot and chamberly, with the juice of Garlick, and Plantain, giue it the beast very hot in a drenching horn.

For stoppage of urin, boil Sloes in running water, and giue them paste of Rye meal, made up with eggs in balls.

For any poisonous thing eaten. Take milk, salet oyl, and London Treacle, mix them together, and giue it hot as may be.

For the Blain. This happens under the tongue, and the Salt watery Humour being let out by Incision, giue the beast water to drink, wherein Bay Salt, and Bay-leaves haue been concocted.

For



For Scabs or Ganginels, rub the grieved part over with juce of Garlick, and give him stone flower beaten with Bullol-royal, & oyl of Sweet Almonds.

Diseases in Swine to cure.

If they be afflicted with the head Ach or Deep, bleed them under the tongue, and rub their mouths with Bay Salt; if the season permit, give them Lettice or Cabbage leaves to eat, and let them drink Whey wherein Rosemary, Lavender and Marjane has been boiled.

For the Measles. Rub them over with a hard brush dipped in cold water, boyl Parsley-Roots and give them the Water to drink, with bay salt, and the juce of Rue.

For the Ague or Fever. Let them blood in the Tail, and give them rhice a day water, wherein Pepper and Parsnip Roots have been boyled; let their Diet be slender.

For the Swine Pox. Take an ounce of Pepper, the like quantity of Metherdate, boyl them in half a pint of Sweet oyl, and a pint of Syder, sweetened with honey, and give it warm.

For Rheums, Catarrhes, Plagues, Diseases in the Wilt. Give them 3 ounces of Honey, an ounce of Ginger, & two ounces of Coryander-seeds, with half an ounce of Turmeric, boyled in two quarts of new Milk.

Choice Remedies for curing Diseases in Sheep

**F**or the plague. Wash the sheep over with water, wherein allum, & bay-salt, has been boill'd. Give it the decoction of rue, balm, & Cowhistle.

**F**or Loss of Cudd. Mould clay in mans urine with the powder of allum, make it up into little balls, and thrust one or two of them down the throat, and after it half a pint of vinegar.

**F**or the scab or itch in sheep. Anoint the place with tarr & grease mixed together, or steep pullos royal in water, & wash the skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the scab.

**F**or killing Magots in Sheep. Take Goe grease, Tar, and Brimstone, and mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all Magots.

**F**or preserving of Sheep from the Rot. Take Shyaces, which is a certain salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of Summer, with this rub the mouth of the sheep once a week, and you never need fear the rotting of your sheep.

**F**or the Staggers in sheep or lambs. Take Allacordita, and dissolve it in warm water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each ear of the sheep or lamb, and it will be a present remedy. For the cough, or any cold in sheep.

Take Coles-wort & Hung-worts, and stamp them, strain the juice into a little Honey and Mellace, and give it to the Sheep to drink.

For

For the Scurvy among Sheep. Take pullos-roy-  
al & stamp it, mix the juice of it with water and  
Vinegar, half a pint, & give it the Sheep with a  
horn, luke-warm.

For increasing Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better than change of Pasture  
for this, or else give them Fitches, Dill, and  
Anniseeds; this will make milk spring much.

The Perpetual Almanack, or an Alma-  
nack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May	Oct.	Apr.	Sept.	June
1	6	3	18	2	7	4
Nov.	Jan.			July	Dec.	Feb.
9	11			9	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	●	●	●	●

Note, that in the leap-year (which is every  
fourth year) February hath 29 days alone.

The Explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost columns, are  
the twelve months in the year, beginning at  
March, and so on; the second thing is, that you  
must know that the 31 figures under the  
months are the 31 days of every month; the  
third thing to be sought is this, what day of  
the

the week, the first day of March is, in the year 1662, it was on a Saturday, in 1663, it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next Table, the second column, where every figure under March were Sundays for that year, and the next year Mondays, and the next year Tuesdays, so every year changing the several day.

To know the age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the Month, and the Epact to it also, and so many days more, as there are Months from March, to the Month you are to know the Moons age; and if the day of the Month, the Epact, & the number of the months come not to 30, so much is the Age of the moon, but if it be more than 30, take away 30, & the remainder is the Moons age, when the Month hath 31 days, take away 30, if the month have but 30 days, take away 29.

AN Example.

Would you know the Moons age, the 27th. day of July 1663, take the Epact, which is 1, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and the remaining 3 was the Moons age for the twenty seventh day of July 1663, in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide Table, shewing the time of high-water at London, Gravesend, the Downs, Malden, Rochester, Dungenborough, Portsmouth, and Isle of Wight, with Hours and Minutes.

The Age		London.		Gravel.		Rochest.		Quinbo.	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	18	1	33	12	46
2	17	4	36	3	42	2	21	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	50	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	18	5	38	4	48
7	22	8	36	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	9	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	5	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	36
13	28	1	24	11	53	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first collume is the Moons age, in the second is the hours and minutes of high Water at London-Bridge, Gravesend, and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high water at London-Bridge at three a clock, 18 minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age; the figure opposite to it, is the hour and minute of high water in every Collume.

The

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true Interest due upon any sum of money, from 5 shillings to 100 pounds, what is due for a month, for a year, after the usual rate of 6 pound the 100.

Shillings	1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Men.			12 Mon.			
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	d.	
5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2	
10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0	
15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	2	
Pounds	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	1
	2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
	3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6	3
	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
	5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
	6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
	7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
	8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	9	6	3
	9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0
	l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			l. s. d.			
Tens of Pounds	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
	20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
	30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
	40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
	50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
	60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	6	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
	70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
	90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
	100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0



An Account of the days, whereon the principal Markets of England & Wales are kept for the direction of country people & travellers.

**I**N Middlesex. Westminster m. w. f. f. Bryantford t. London m. w. f. f. Uxbridge th. Staines f. Edgware th. Enfield f.

Berkshire. Hungerford w. Maidenhead w. Reading f. Wantage f. Abingdon m. f. Walsingham t. f. New-Windsor f. Farringdon f. Newbury th. Wokingham t. East-Elledge w.

Hartfordshire. Baldock t. Barkhamstead m. Barnet m. Ware t. Hitchin t. St. Albans f. Hartford f. Babworth w. Watford t. Rickmansworth f. Hempshead th. Hatfield th. Bishopps-Cassford th. Stevenage f. Tring f. Stondon f. Hoddon th.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill th. Bedford t. f. Shereford f. Tuddington f. Watton f. Luton m. Leighton t. Bigglesworth t. Dunstable w. Woburn f.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge f. Ely f. Linton th. Royston w. Caxton t. New-Market t. Wisbech f.

Buckinghamshire. High-wickham f. Buckingham f. Great Marlow f. Risborough f. Amersham t. Dulney m. Colebrook w. Chesham w. Aylesbury f. Newport f. Wendover th. Winslow th. Beaconsfield th. Sonning-Stratford f.

The County of Cornwall. Penzance th.

Stratton t. St. Columb th. Falmouth th. Par-  
ket Jew th. St. Germans f. Camelford f. Foy  
f. Champoind f. Lestithiel f. Padstow f. St.  
Tergany f. Helstone f. Bodmin f. St. Richard  
f. Crute w. f. St. Joes w. f. Penryn w. f. f.

Cumberland. Cocker mouth m. Brampton  
t. Wigton t. Redwick f. Altholm f. Perith  
t. Dootle w. Whit-baben th. Ravenglass f.  
Longworth th. Egremont f. Alton Woz f.  
Carlisle f. Kerwald th. Longtown th.

Cheshire. Marfield m. Frodham w. Altrin-  
cham f. Walpas m. Roxtwich f. Sambich th.  
Stopford f. Pantwich f. Middlewich f. Hunes-  
ford f. Congleton f. Westchester w. f.

Derbyshire. Bakewell m. Alfreton m.  
Ashbourn f. Wirksworth t. Tredwel w. Doyn-  
field th. Derby f. Bollsober f.

Devonshire. Wedbury th. Tiverton t. Cr-  
tery t. Exeter w. f. Plimpton f. Arminster f.  
Honiton f. Columpton f. Crediton f. Great  
Torrington f. Southmolton f. Plymouth f.  
Barnstable f. Dartmouth f. Colleton th. Pat-  
bury f. Dodbrook w. Chumley-bow th. Wed-  
bury th. Newton-Abbey w.

Durham Bishoprick. Bernard Castle w.  
Durham f. Bishops Auckland th. Darlington  
m. Sunderland f.

Dorsetshire. Sherburn th. f. Cerne-Abbey  
w. Crofts Castle th. Cranbow w. Abbotshury  
th. Wytcher w. Frompton th. Membron-

Spink f. Shattsbury w. Morham w.  
 Essex. Epping f. Chipping-nager f. Harwich  
 2. Waltham-Abby t. Rumbold w. Chelmsford  
 f. Barking f.  
 Gloucestershire. Gloucester f. Cirencester m.  
 Minchincomb f. Thornbury f. Tisbury w.  
 Campden w.  
 Hampshire. Southampton t. f. Newport in  
 the Isle of Wight w. f. Portsmouth th. f. Al-  
 chester w. f.  
 Kent. Dover w. f. Sandwich w. f. Maid-  
 stone th. Rochester f. Tunbridge f. Bebenoke  
 f. Dartford f. Gravesend w. f. Faversham w. f.  
 Herefordshire. Hereford w. f. f. Leinster f.  
 Ross th. Penbridge t.  
 Huntingdonshire. St. Ives m. St. Neots  
 th. Huntingdon t. Keston f.  
 Lancashire. Lancaster f. Blackburn m. Pie-  
 ston w. f. f. Liverpool f. Preston t. Wigan m. f.  
 Leicestershire. Ambledorough f. Leicester f.  
 Milton Abbas t. Harborough t. Lutter-  
 worth th.  
 Lincolnshire. Gainsborough t. Spalding t.  
 Cartershall f. Boston w. f. Lincoln f. Market-  
 Deeping th. Grantham f. Market-stanton m.  
 Norfolk. Norwich w. f. f. Alderbury f. At-  
 tlebury th. Harlstone w.  
 Northamptonshire. Mellingborough w.  
 Rothwell m. Wansford w. Buckles w. Water-  
 borough f. Rothampton t.

Oxfordshire. Tame t. Banbury th. Henly  
th. Burford f. Oxford w. f.

Northumberland. New-Castle t. f. Boro-  
peth w. Barwick f. Weller th. Alerwick f.

Rutland. Uppingham w. Oakham f.

Shropshire. Shrewsbury w. th. f. Oswes-  
tree m. Walsington th. Whitechurch f.

Somersetshire. Summerton m. Bath w. f.  
Bridgewater th. Bristol w. Wells w. f.

Staffordshire. Stafford f. New-castle under-  
line m. Wolverhampton w. Worcester w. Bur-  
ton on Trent th.

Suffolk. Ipswich w. f. f. Andover m. New-  
Market th. Clare f. Dendleham t. Babergh w.  
Bierwood t.

Sussex. Chichester f. Hastings w. Lewes f.  
Brightelmiston th. Petworth w. Arundel  
w. f. Hove w. f.

Surry. Southwark m. w. f. f. Rygate t.  
Dartmouth th. Farnham th. Guildford f. Croydon f.  
Kington f.

Warwickshire. Warwick f. Tamworth f.  
Brentford th. Birmingham th. Coventry f.

Westmoreland. Appleby f. Kendale f. Bur-  
ton t.

Wiltshire. Bradbury m. Devizes th. Marl-  
borough f. Salisbury t. f. Warminster f. Higl-  
worth w.

Worcestershire. Worcester w. f. f. Stur-  
bridge f. Warminster th. Wyton t. Shipston f.  
Wormsley t.

York-

Yorkshire. Hull t. Beverly w. f. Rother-  
ham m. Sheffield t. Halifax th. Wakefield th.  
f. Leeds t. f. Ripon th. Doncaster f. Scarborough  
th. York th. f.

In the Shires of Wales, at the chief Towns!  
Brecknock w. f. Cardigan f. Carnarban f. Car-  
marden w. f. Denbigh w. St. Asaph f. Glamo-  
gan f. Radnor th. Harlech f. Monmouth f.  
Montgomery th. Pembroke f. Newport f.

Note here, that m. stands for Monday, t. for  
Tuesday, w. for Wednesday, th. for Thurs-  
day, f. for Friday, and s. for Saturday; and  
on those days the Markets are kept in Eng-  
land and Wales.

A true and plain description of the High-ways  
in England and Wales.

From York to London 150 miles.

**F**rom York to Tadcaster is 8 miles, thence  
to Atherlydige 12, to Doncaster 7, to Tux-  
ford 18, to New-market 10, to Grantham 10,  
to Donstod 16, to Birston 12, to Huntingdon  
9, to Kington 19, to Ware 13, to Waltham 8,  
to London 12.

From Norwich to London is 86 miles.

From Norwich to Windham, is 5 miles,  
thence to Ayleborough 5, to Thetford 10, to  
Ickingham lands 6, to New-market 10, to  
Whitford-bridge 10, to Backway 10, to Duc-  
keridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 8, to  
London 12.

From

From

From Shrewsbury to Coventry, and so to London, is 126 miles.

From Shrewsbury to Watling-street is 7 miles, thence to Shesnal 5, to Wanningol 3, to Wolberhampton 5, to Bemscham 10, to Meriden 10, to Coventry 4, to London, as in Lancaster way.

From Cambridge to London 44 miles.

From Royston to Cambridge 10 miles, thence to Backway 4, to Muckeridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 10, to London 12.

From Oxford to London 47 miles.

From Oxford to Abingdon 5 miles, thence to Tetworth 5, to Stocken-Church 5, to Wickham 5, to Beconsfield 5, to Wexbridge 7, to London 15.

From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to London 106 miles.

From Ludlow to Tenbury is 5 miles, thence to Worcester 16, to Evesham 12, to Chipping-norton 14, to Asp 12, to Wickham 20, to Beconsfield 5, to Wexbridge 7, to London 15.

From Southampton to London 64 miles.

From Southampton to Twisford is 8 miles, thence to Alesford 8, to Alton 7, to Fernam 7, to Gilsford 9, to Rippley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Chichester to London 50 miles.

From Chichester to Midhurst is 7 miles, thence to Chiddingfold 10, to Gilsford 8, to Rip-



ley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Coventry to Oxford, 44 miles.

From Coventry to Southam, is 14 miles, thence to Newbury 10, to Woodstock 14, to Oxford 6.

From Coventry to Cambridge 46 miles.

From Coventry to Dunchurch, is 8 miles, thence to Northampton 10, to Higham-ferries 10, to St. Geds 8, to Cambridge 10.

From Bristow to Oxford 48 miles.

From Bristow to Sudbury is 40 miles, thence to Leicester 12, to Farrington 14, to Oxford 12.

From Bristow to London 97 miles.

From Bristow to Marston is 10 miles, thence to Chipnam 10, to Marleborough 15, to Hungerford 8, to Newbury 7, to Redding 15, to Maidenhead 10, to Colebrook 7, to London 15.

From Exeter to London, 138 miles.

From Exeter to Honiton, is 12 miles, thence to Chard 10, to Trarhoun 6, to Sherbourn 10, to Shaftsbury 12, to Salisbury 18, to Andover 15, to Basingstoke 16, to Hartseton 8, to Bagshot 8, to Branes 8, to London 15.

From Dover to London, 55 miles.

From Dover to Canterbury is 12 miles, thence to Sittingbourn 11, to Rochester 8, to Cheshelend 5, to Dartford 6, to London 12.

From Rye to London, 48 miles.

From Rye to Plummel is 15 miles, thence to Cambridge 11, to Chepstow 7, to London 15. From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to London 92 miles.

From Warmouth to Velliff 6 miles, thence to Slibur 10, to Snap bridge 8, to Alcester bridge 6, to Ipswich 7, to Colchester 12, to Melnedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brentwood 10, to London 15.

From Walsingham to London, 82 miles.

From Walsingham to Wickham 12 miles, then to Brandon-ferry 10, to New-market 10, to Whitford-bridge 10, to London as in Norwich way.

From Cockermouth to Lancaster, and so to London, 223 miles.

From Cockermouth to Bilsbick 6 miles, thence to Brocener 8, to Kendale 14, to Burton 7, to Lancaster 8, to Preston 10, to Wigan 14, to Warrington 12, to New-castle 20, to Leighfield 20, to Colekil 12, to Coventry 8, to Daintry 14, to Worcester 10, to Stony-stratford 6, to Byckhill 7, to Dunstable 7, to St. Albans 10, to Barnet 10, to London 10.

From Carmarthen to London 155 miles.

From Carmarthen to Laundobery, is 20 miles, thence to Belch 14, to Preston 12, to Worcester 26, to London as in Ludlow way.

From St. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester, and so to London, 210 miles.

From St. Davids to Alesford 12 miles, thence to Carmarthen 24, to Newton 12, to Lanbury 10, to Blacknock 16, to Hay 10, to Hereford 14, to Rolle, 19, to Gloucester 12, to Ciceter 15, to Farington 10, to Abington 10, to Worcester 5, to Henley 12, to Malden-head 7, to Colebrook 7, to Hounslow 5, to London 10. From Carnarvan to Chester, and so to London, 207 miles.

From Carnarvan to Conowoy, is 24 miles, thence to Denbigh 11, to Flint 12, to Chester 10, to Wich 15, to Stone 15, to Lichfield 18, to Colehill 12, to Coventry 8, to London, as in Cocker-mouth way.

From Barwick to York, 108 miles.

From Barwick to Belford is 12 miles, thence to Anwick 12, to Wospit 12, to New-castle 12, to Durham 12, to Warrington 14, to North-alleron 10, to Topcliffe 7, to York 17.

*The names of the Principal Fairs in England and Wales, together with the month, day, and place where they be kept, more largely than heretofore.*

*Fairs in January.*

**T**He 3 day at Lanibither, 5 at Hickerford in Lancashire, the 6 day, being twelfth day, at Salisbury, Bristow, the 7 day at Languinnie.

the 25 day at Bristol, Churckingford, Gravesend, the 31 at Landissel.

*Fairs in February.*

The first day at Bromley in Lancashire, the 2 at Bath, Bicklefworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Codlemew, Lin, Maidstone Reading, Beconsfield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, and at Whiteland; the 3 at the Boxgrove, Brimley; the 6 at Stafford for six-days, for all kind of Merchandize, without Arrests; the 8 at Tragaron, the 9 at Landiff. the 14 at Owndle in Northampton-shire, Feversham; the 24 at Baldock, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon thames, Higham-ferries, Tewxbury, Uppingham, Walden; the 26 at Stanford, an Horse-fair.

*Fairs in March.*

The first day at Langadog, Langevallah Madrim; the 3 at Bremwel-braks in Norfolk; the 4 at Bedford, Oakham; the 8 at Taragaron; the 12 Spaford, Stamford, Sudbury, Woodburn, Wrexham, Bodnam & Alsom in Norfolk; the 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin; the 17 at Parrington; the 18 at Sturbridge; the 20 at Allsbury, Durham; the 14 at Lanerchemith; the 25 at St. Albanes, Ashwel in Hertfordshire, Burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, St. Jones in Worc. Malden, Malpas, New-castle, Northampton, Onay in Bucks, Woodstock, Whiteland, great Chard; the 30 at Malmsbury.

*Fairs*

*Fairs in April.*

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford.  
 The 3 at Leek in Staffordshire; the 5 at Wallingford, the 7 at Darby; the 9 at Billingsworth; the 22 at Stanford; the 23 at Amptil, Bewdley, Browton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Gilford, Bishops-Hatfield, Hunningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, Northampton, Nutlay in Sussex, S. Pombes, Sabrigworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapsar in Hardfordshire; the 25 at Bourn in Lincolnshire, Buckingham, Caln in Wiltshire, Cliffe in Sussex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamshire, Oakham, Uttoxiter, Winchcom.; the 26 at Tenderden in Kent, Clere.

*Fairs in May.*

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancashire, Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshire, Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lichfield, if not on Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Latrissent, Louth, Maidstone, Ocetry in Shropshire, Perin, Philipsnorton, Ponsbridge, Reading, Rippon, Standed Stow the old, Stocknailand, Tuxford in the clay, Usk, Harveril, Warwick, Wendover, Woffsworth; the 2 Powltheley in Carmarthenshi. the 3 Abergavenny, Ash-horn-peak, Arundel, Bramyard, Bala Chersey near Oatlands,

lands, Chipnam, Church-stretton, Shropsh.  
 Cowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denbigh,  
 Elstow by Bedford, Hiningham Merthir,  
 Mounton, Non-eton Huddersfield, Ratsdale in  
 Lanca, Tidnel, Waltham-abbey, Thedford in  
 Norfolk; the 5 Merchanleth in Montgom; the  
 6 Almsbury, Hoy, Knighton; the 7 Bath, Be-  
 verley, Hanslop, Newton in Lancash Hatesbury  
 Oxford, Stratford upon Avon. the 8 Maidston.  
 the 10 Ashburn in the peak; the 11 Dunstable;  
 the 12 Greys-Thorrock in Essex; the 13 Bala  
 in Meriton; the 15 Welsh-pool in Montgom;  
 the 16 Langarranagge in Cardigan; the 19  
 Mayfield, Ode-hill, Rochester, Wellow; the  
 20 Malmesbury; the 25 Blackburn; the 29  
 Crambrook; the 31 Pershore.

*Fairs in June.*

The 3 Alesbury: the 9 Maidstone: the 11  
 Holt, Kinwil-gate in Carmarthen. Lanibither,  
 Lanwist Landinalador Maxfield, Newborough,  
 Newcastle in Elim, Oackham, Wellinton,  
 Newport-pannel, Skipton upon Stow, Brem-  
 wel in Norfolk: the 13 at New-town in Ke-  
 dewen, Montg. the 14 at Bangor. 15 Vizes,  
 Pershore: the 16 Bealth, Newport: the 17 at  
 Hadstock, Higham-ferries, Lanigrolling, Tow-  
 green: the 19 at Bridgenorth: the 21 Ystrad-  
 merick: the 22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury, Dur-  
 ham,



ham, Darby : the 23 Barnet, Castle Ebidien,  
 Dolgelly : the 24 Ashborn, St. Annes, Awkin-  
 borough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverly, Bishops-  
 Castle, Boughton green, Bosworth, Brecknock  
 Bromesgrove, Cambridge, Colchester, Crum-  
 brock, Croydon, Farnham, Gloucester, Halifax,  
 Hartford, Harestone, Horsham, Hurst, King-  
 ston-War, Kirkham-Aund, Lancaster, Leice-  
 ster, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemsey, Preston, Read-  
 ing, Rumford, Shaftsbury, Stratstock, Tun-  
 bride, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Win-  
 sor, Wormster, York : the 26 Northop. the 27  
 Burton upon trent, Folkstone, Landegain ; the  
 28 at Hecorn, Marchenleth, S. Pombei, Roy-  
 ston. 29 Ashwel, Barkamlead, Bennington, Ba-  
 la, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromley, Buckingham,  
 Buntingford, Cardiff, Gorgange. Odesdon,  
 Holdsworth, Horndon, Huddersfield, Lewer-  
 Knotsford, Lempster, Lamorgan, Landeber,  
 Mansfield, Marlborough, Peterfield, Pont-ste-  
 phen, Sarstrange, Sennoch, mountforril, moun-  
 stril, Cnay, Peterborough, Southam, Stafford,  
 Stockworth, Sedbury Thorroch-grays. Upton,  
 Tring, Wem, Westminster, Witney, Woolver-  
 hampton, Woodhurst, York. 30 Maxfield.

*Fairs in July.*

2 Ashton-under-line, Congerton three days,  
 Huntington Rickmansworth, Smeath, Swinsey,  
 Woodborn. 3 Haverfon. 5 Burton upon trent,  
 6 Ha-

6 Haverhul-lambither, Llanidlas, 7 Albridge, Burntwood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chappelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Shelford, Sweatton, Tenbury, Tesheuenich, Vizes, Uppingham. 11 Lidde, Partney. 13 Fodringhay. 15 Greenstead, Pinchback. 17 Stevenage, Bealth, Knelmes, Leek, Llanvilling. 20 Winchcomb, Auseron, Barkway, Barley, Boulton, Bowley, Carefly, Chimmock, Coolidge. Llanibithener, Noath, S. Margarets. Odiham, Tenbio, Uxbridge, Woodstock. 21 Bainards Castle, Battleveld, Bicklesworth, Billericay, Redburn, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Calne, Clitheral, Colchester. 22 Irkleton, Kefwick, Kimolton, Kinston, Mawdlin-Hill, Hey, Marlborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich, Ponterley, Ridwalley, Roking, Stonistratford, Stokesbury, Turbury, Wiltheal, Withgrigge, Yadeland, Yerne. 23 Carnarvan, Cheston. 25 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam, Baldock, Bark, Hamsted, Bilson, Bolston, Bristowre, Bristol, Bromsgrove, Bromley, Broadock, Buntingford, Cambden, Capel-Jago, Chichester, Chilhol, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudley, Erith, Hatfield, S. James London, S. James by Northampton, Ipswich, Kingston, Lisle, Reading, Richmond in the North, Ross, Saffron-Walden, Hiat Sinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone, Themble-green, Thickham, Thrapston, Tilbury, Trowbridge, Walden, Warrington, weatherby,

by, Wigmore. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chapel-frith, Horsham. 30 Stafford.

*Fairs in August.*

The first at Bath, Bedford, Chestow, Dunstable, S. Eeds, Exeter, Feverham, Flint, Horsenay, Kaermarthen, Kaergwill, Llantrissant, Llawiwin, Ludford, Loughborow, Malling, Newton in Lancashire, New-castle upon Trent, Northam-Church, Rumney, Shrewsbury, Selbon, Selby, Thaxted, Wisbich, Yellane, York. The 4 Radnor, Linton: the 6 Bardney, Peterborough; the 9 Aberlew: the 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackamore, Bodwin, Brainford, Chidley, Choreley, Croyly, Diffringdiwich, Doncaster, Farnham, Frodisham, Fulsea, Harely, Hawckhurst, Horn-Castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgal, Kilgarron, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Mearworth, Newborough, Oundle, Rugby, Sedole, Sherborn; Toceter, Waltham-Abby, Walden, Weydon, Wamster, Winstow: the 15 at St. Albanes, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Cardigan, Gisborough, Goodhurst, Hinckley, Huntington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Monmouthsh. Preston, Raiadargwy Ross, Stow in Lincolnsh. Stroud, Swanfay, Turbury, Wakefield, Whitland, Ymynith: the 24 Aberconwey, Borough, Alhbyde-la-zouch, Beggars-bush, Bromley, Slag, Bridge

Bridgestock, Chorley, Croyley, Crowland, Dover, Darin-  
don, Grimsby, Harewood, Kidderminster, London, Mont-  
gomery, Monmouth, Nantwich, Northalerton, Norwich,  
Orford, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Tuddington, VVatford.  
The 28 Ashford, Daintry, Sturbridge, VVan, Talisarn-  
green, VVelch-pool. 29 Brecknock, Colby, Kaerwis,  
Carmarthen, Ockham, VVatford.

*Fairs in September.*

The 1 at Chappel-Silvie, St. Giles, Neath. The 7 at VVare,  
Woodbury-hill. The 8 Atherston, Powmaris, Blackburn,  
Breewood, Bury in Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Chatron,  
Chaulton, Drayton, Driffield, Gisborough, Gliborn Hat-  
ford, Huntington, Llandfel, Malden, Northampton,  
Partney, Roculst, Sineath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge,  
Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham on the VVoulds,  
VVest, Nem, Whiteland, 11 Wetleworth, Wolpit. 12  
Tuxford. 13 New-town, Redwib, Powlthery, Varley. 14  
Abergavenny, Barsly, Church Stretton, Chesterfield,  
Danbigh, Hidome, Hetbury, *Murckton*, Newborough,  
Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Ross, Rockingham,  
Smalding, Stratford upon Aven, Waltham-Abby, Wotton  
under hedge. 15 Raiardag. 17 Cliffe, Llanidlas. 20 Llas-  
velly, Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, *Baldock*, Bedford, Brain-  
try, *Brackly*, Maiden-bulwich, Canterbury, Dover, Cla-  
phon, Croydon, Daintry, Eastred, S. Edmondsbury, Hol-  
den, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, VVare, Marlbo-  
rough, Malden, Aldnal, Nottingham, Peterborough,  
Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes, Wendover, Whitherol,  
*Woodstock*. 23 Paneris in Staffordsh. 24 Llanvilling Mal-  
ton a week. 26 Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 A-  
berconway, S. Albons, Ashborn Peak, Balmstock, *Basing-  
Peak*, Bishop-Stratford, *Blackburn*, Besterunningham,  
*Buckland*, Butwel, Canterbury, Cohich, *Cockermouth*,  
*Market-Deeping*, Michael, Dan, Headley, Heay, Higham-  
series, S. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworth, Kingsland,  
Lawenham, Lancast. Leicester, Llantals, Llanvihangel,  
Llo-

Elochar, Ludlow, Malden, Marchenleth, Methir, Newberry, Selby, Shelford in Bedfordsh. Sittingborn, Stow, Line, Tuddington, Uxbridge, Wey-hill, Weymer seven days, Westchester, Witham, Woodhamferry.

*Fairs in October.*

1 Banbury, Caster. 2 Salisbury. 3 Boulton in the moors. 4 S. Michael. 6 Havant in Hampshire, Maidstone in Kent. 8 Bishop-stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibithor, Pont-Stephen, Swansey. 9 Ashborn Peak, Blich, Devizes, Gainsborough, Sabridge-worth, Thorrock-greyes. 11 Newport-pagnet. 12 Polion-furnace, Llargovath. 13 Aberstow, Charing, Crofton, Colchester, Drayton, Edmond-stow, Gravesend, Hitchin, Newp. Hodnet, Leighton-bull-sard, Morshfield, Newport in Monmouth. Royston, Stopforth, Staunton, Tamworth, Winsor. 18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barner, *Brickhill*, Bridgenorth, Bishops Hatfield, Burton, upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff, Fly, Faringdon, Henley in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly, *Islewhaddon*, Marloe upon the Thames, Middlewich, Newcastle, Radnor, Thrift, Tisdal, Tunbridge upon haven, Wellingborough, Wingham, Wiggley, York. 19 Frideswid by Oxford. 21 Saffron Walden, Cicester, Coventry, Hereford, Llanibithor, Lentham, Stock-sly. 23 Bidesworth, Knotsford, Dow, Ratisdale, Preston, Whitchurch. 25 Beverly. 27 Darnton. 28 Aberconway, Ashby de la Zouch, Bidderden, H. Haton, Hartford, Lems-ster, Llonydy, Newmarket, Oxford, Preston-Aund, Stanford, Talisarngreen, Warwick, Wilton, Wormster. 30 Abermales, Chelmsford, Ruchin, *Pawlsheley*, Stockly, Wakefield. On Martelma's day, Darnton.

*Fairs in November.*

1 Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellom, Montgomery, Ludlow. 2 Belchingley, Bishops-Castle, Ellmere, Kingston upon Thames, Leek, Loughborough, Maxfield, Mafeld, York. 3 Kaermarthen. 5 Welchpool. 6 Andover, Bedford, Brecknock, Hareford, Lerford, Mailing, Marton in Holderness, Newportpond, Pembroke, Salford, Stant-bridge.

bridge, Trigney, Werlington, Westhod. 10 Aber-iwngreen, Lenton in Northamptonsh. seven days, Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, Wem. 11 Aberkennem, Boetlingham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Monmouth, New-Castle, Emalin, Shaftsbury, Skipton on Craven, Tream, Withgrig, York. 13 S. Edmondsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Llanthinner, Marchileth Wellington. 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 Horsham in Kent. 20 S. Edmonds-bury, Health, Ingarstone. 22 Penibont, Sawthey. 23 Bangor, Beweth, Carlin, Froom, Ludlow, Katescrofs, Sandwich, Tuddington 25 Higham-ferry. 28 Ashburn-peak. 29 Lawrest. 30 Amphil, Baldock, Bedford, York, Bewdley, Boston-Mart, Bradford Collinborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harleigh, Kimolton, Maiden-head, Maiden-brack, Narbert, Ocestry, Peterfield, Peccores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

*Fairs in December.*

1 Tutbury. 5 Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley. 6 Arundel, Eased, S. Needs, Exeter, Grantham, Hendigham, Hethin, Hornsay, Norwich, Senock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sand-burft. 8 Bew-morris, Clitheral, Helxome, Kaerdigan, Kimar, Leicester, Malpas, Northampton, Whitlane. 11 Newport Pagnel. 21 Hornby. 22 Llandilavawt. 29 Canterbury, Royston, Salisbury.

*A Note of the moveable Fairs in England and Wales.*

**F**ROM Christmas till June, every wednesday, Northalerton. Three mondays after *Twelfth-day*, at Hinckley in Leicestersh. Tuesday after *Twelfth-day*, at Melton-Mowbray, an horse-fair at *Sarum*. Thursday after *Twelfth-day*, at Banbury, Litterworth, every thursday for three weeks. Friday after *Twelfth-day*, at Litchfield. *Shrove-mend.* at New-castle under line. *Ash-wednesday*, at Abington, Candain in Gloucestersh. Ciceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Winsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Lichfield, Royston, Tamworth,



worth, Tunbridge. First thursd. in Lent at Banbury, 1 mon-  
day in Lent, at Chersey, Chichester, Winchester. 1 Tuesd.  
in Lent, at Bedford. 4 mond. in Lent, at Odnam; *Saffron-  
Walden*, Stanford. Friday and saturday before the fifth  
sunday in Lent, at Hartford. Monday before Annun-  
tiation, at Denbigh, Kendal, Wisbich. Fifth monday in  
Lent, at Grantham, Helxome in Sussex, Salisbury, Sudbury.  
Wednesday before *Palm-sunday*, at Drayton. On thurs-  
day before *palm sunday*, at Llandissiel. *Palm-sunday* Eve,  
Salisbury, Leicester, Newport, Pontefract, Skipton, Wys-  
bich. *Palm-monday*, at Billingsworth, Kendal, Llan-  
ganen, Worcester. Wednesday before Easter, at Kaetlin,  
Languilling. Maunday-Thursd., Kettering, Sudmin-  
ster. *Good Friday*, Acton-Burnel, Amphil, Bishop-  
Castle, Brenton, Bury Charing, Engfield, Gilford, Hin-  
ningham, Ipswich, Longuer, Meliam, Nutley, S. Pombes,  
Risborough, Rothenam. Tuesday in Easter-week, at  
Brails, Daintry, Hitchen, North-fleet, Rochfords, Sandish,  
Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Monday in Easter-week, at Gains-  
borough, a Mart, Onay, Dryfield. Wednesday in Easter-  
week, at Wellinborough, Beverley, Redburn. Friday in  
Easter-week, at Derbe. Saturday at Skipton. Monday af-  
ter Low-sunday, Bicklesworth, Evetham, Newcastle, the  
third monday after Easter, at Louth. In Rogation week,  
at Beverlay Engfield, Rech. Ascension Eve, Abargely,  
Darking. Ascension day, Bewmorris, Bishop-stratford,  
Bradstead, Brumigeham. Bridge-North, Burlan, Chappel-  
Frith, Chappel-Kinon, Ecclethai, Egglefrew, Hallaton, Ki-  
derminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon,  
Ross, Stapport, Sudminster, Vizes Wigam, Yau. Mon-  
day after Ascension day, Thaxstead, Burlington. Wednesday  
after Ascension, Shrewsbury. Friday after Ascension,  
Ruthin. *Whitsun. Eve.* New Inn, Skipton upon Craven,  
Wisbich. *Whit-monday*, Cribb, Kerby Steven. Lennim,  
Ratf-dale, Rye-hill, Salisbury, Agmondsham, Amerlon,  
Appleby, Bicklesworth, Bradford, Bromiard, Barton,  
Cher

Chichester, Cokeremouth, Dorrington, Evesham, Exeter, Hartt-green, St. Ives, Linton, Oundle, Rigate, Shelford, Sittingborn, Sleaford, Mithlome, VVhitchurch, Darrington in the North, Dryfield. Stockcheer. *Whit: Tuesday*, Athby, Canterbury, Daintry, Elfenere, Epping, Farnig, High Knotsford, Laiton-Buzzard, Lewes, Longner, Long-milford, Llanunthevery, Melton-mowbray, Midhurst, Monmouth, Perith, Rochford, Oringstock. *Wednesday* at Llanbedder, Llandeby, Leek, Newark upon Trent, Pont-steven, Royston Landbar. *Thursday* at Cakesfield, Kingston. *Friday* Cockshall, Darby, Stow, in Guillin, Trinity Eve, Pontefract, Rowel, Skipton. *Trinity Monday*, St. Mary Awk. Kendale, Hounslow, South-cave, Stokelly, Criswel, Raily, Spitby, VVatford, Tunbridge. *Vizes. Tuesday* at Abe. gavenny, Radnor. *Wednesday* at Aberfrow. *On Corpus Christi day*, at St. Annes, Banbury, Bishop-stratford, Brimminham, Catwid, Egglestow, Halton, Halig, Kidderminster, Lanwist, Llanhimerchemeth, Neath, Newport, Prescot, S. Edes, Stampford, Stopport, Newbury, Hempsted, Rols. *On Friday after*, at Coventry, Cheshow. *On Monday after*, at Bektom, Stamford. *Monday after*, the third of July, at Haveril. *On Relick Sunday*, (being the Sunday fortnight after midsummer, at Eodingay. *On the first Monday after St. Bartholomew*, at Sandwich. *On Monday after*, St. Michael, at Falsley, St. Faiths by Norwich; St. Michaels. *On Thursday* at Salisbury, Banbury. *Monday fortnight after VVhatsunday*, at Darnton: and for every Monday fortnight after, until Christmas.

A fair at Bunneham VVestgate in Norfolk, Lammas Even, Lammas-day, and the day after for three days.

F I N I S

Note, All Country Chapmen, and others, may be furnished with all sorts of Books, at Reasonable Rates, by J. Dodson, at the Angel in Gilt-spur-street, and Eben. Tracy, at the Three Bibles in London-Bridge.

